PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette," Press, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,929.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing, Saturday 3 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9606
10th "	MARMORA	10909		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6595
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9651
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9600
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6622
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9606
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6595
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10909
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6622
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	3,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	3,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	.....	31st Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4023	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
HIOJUN MARU	4806	Q. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Fyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan 1907
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4323	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2724	von Holdt	2nd Nov.
REICHSTAG	2985	Kopplstatter	16th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 29th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 25th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 26th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	27th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY
22*nd October*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Ldc Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Draglietto	5394	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5205	20th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRANZ FERDINAND, C.	Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General,*
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	1st Class Rs. 600	2nd Class Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	9044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5093	Early March.
+AUSTRIA	7388	Early April.
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. **TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."**

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. P. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3260	4th Dec.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5108	23rd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5021	18th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C. P. Osborne. R. N. R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 850
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs.
Bombay to New York	Rs.
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs.
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 910

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.

Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE Fund	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£660,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AN HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
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In ordering two more of your EXTINGUISHERS, I am pleased to inform you of the great service they were to us on the 25th of this month as undoubtedly without them, the whole of our business premises would have been burnt down.

The chief Factor, in our fire was oil, which unfortunately was set alight, and one whole room was in two minutes full of flame, and, without further aid, men who had no experience of fire put it out

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p. p. THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD.
(signed) HARRY TAYLOR.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafel or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd October, 1906.

S. S. CROSBY HALL.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafel or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd October, 1906.

NOTICE.

ESTATE BENJAMIN READING.

INFORMATION is required by the undersigned as to the present whereabouts of the widow of the deceased abovenamed who at the time of her marriage to the deceased was a widow her name then being SARAH GAILEY and who was married to the deceased in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lucknow on 16th July 1889. If the said widow be dead, information is required as to the whereabouts of her representatives if any. Proof of her death must also be furnished. The deceased was at one time a carriage examiner on the Oudh & Rohilkhund Railway. Notice is also hereby given under the provisions of section 320 of the Indian Succession Act that in the event of the said widow or her representatives not being ascertained on or before the 30th November 1906, the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst those persons who claim to be the next of kin of the deceased and the undersigned will not in any way be responsible for the assets so distributed.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE ST.,
CALCUTTA, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1-30 P. M. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, October 26th, 1906 for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1907 :—

Stores.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.	a.	
Castings	250	0	
Lime	250	0	
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250	0	
Cocoanut Castor and Cylinder Oils	250	0	
Cocoanut Oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooner's use	100	0	
Wrought Iron and Steel	500	0	
Stationery, English,	250	0	
" Indian	250	0	
Provisions	250	0	
Sundries	500	0	
Iron-mongery	500	0	
Metals	250	0	
Files	250	0	
Hopes	250	0	
Paints and Oils	250	0	
Timber	500	0	

N.B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and Samples inspected at the Engineer's Stock-keeper's office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The line to be staked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the Kunkar will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on Condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Trustee's decision in regard to his Tender.

5. Samples of Oil for Pilot schooners use must be sent in, not later than the 5th October, 1906.

Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender no other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Stock-keeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder,
29th September, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

THE TIME for receiving Applications from intending Exhibitors has been extended up to 15th of November, 1906. Exhibits will be received in the Exhibition Grounds from the 1st to 7th of December. Mofussil Exhibitors are requested to forward their Exhibits in time to reach Calcutta within the time specified.

J. CHAUDHURY,
Hony. Secretary,
62, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1907 :—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II ; and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, passes over S. M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S. M. Railway, Hubli, for inspection of samples. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be Addressed to THE AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores."
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Stationery."

as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent, of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

F. W. RODGERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS
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A large and up-to-date stock is kept of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Proprietary Goods, Dietetic Food, Toilet Requisites, Sundries, and Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

N.B.—Prescriptions are carefully dispensed under the supervision of a qualified Assistant, who has had 25 years' Pharmaceutical experience.

Out-station Orders will have immediate attention and goods will be sent by V. P. P.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A Friend of the Queen. (Marie Antoinette—Count Fersen.) From the French of Paul Gaulot by Mrs. Cashel Hoey with portraits.

The Story of a Throne, (Catherine II. of Russia) from the French of K. Waliszewski. With frontispiece.

Napoleon and the Fair Sex. Translated from the French of Frederick Masson. Portrait frontispiece.

The Romance of An Empress. (Catherine II. of Russia). From the French of K. Waliszewski. With portrait.

New Letters of Napoleon I. omitted from the edition published under the Auspices of Napoleon III. from the French by Lady Mary Lloyd.

The Crimean Diary and Letters of Lt. General Sir Charles Ash Windham, K. C. B. "Redan Windham." With observations upon his services during the Indian Mutiny and an introduction by Sir W. Howard Russell. Edited by Maj. H. Pearse.

Undercurrents of the Second Empire Notes and Recollections by Albert D. Vandam.

Paradoxes by Max Nordau. Translated from the Fifth German Edition by J. R. McWraith, M. A.

Degeneration by Max Nordau. Translated from the Second Edition of the German Work.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMEDBHAI NANSEY KHERAZ, the Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of NANSEY KHERAZ, deceased and Mahomedbhai NANSEY KHERAZ and HASSANBHAI RAHIMTULLA KHERAZ, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of RAHIMTULLA KHERAZ, deceased, have agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lien or otherwise is or are required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Ball, Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

(a) All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagaon in the Registration district of Bombay outside the Fort including on the Southern part a small piece of land fronting Waree Bunder road and purchased from the Municipality containing by admeasurement 23,106 Square Yards with all the messuages thereon which are known as Hope Hill Estate and which said land is bounded on or towards the North by the property of David Sassoon, Esqr, on or towards the East partly by the property firstly described in the Schedule B hereto and partly by a strip of land sold to the Municipality for their new road called Brabanes Road, on or towards the South by the Waree Bunder Road, and on or towards the West by Mazagaon Road A.

AND SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagaon in the Registration district of Bombay, and purchased from the Municipality of Bombay admeasuring (461) Four Hundred and Sixty-four Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follow :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described in the Schedule B hereto, on or towards the South by the Waree Bunder Road, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Hirji Hormasji Shroff, and on or towards the West by the strip of land sold to the Municipality for the proposed new road now called Brabanes Road and which said two pieces of land are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 3-3694 and which said premises with the sheds standing thereon are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under :—

Ward Nos.	Street Nos.	Ward Nos.	Street Nos.
4778	41-43 [1]	4797	20
4779	2	4798	21
4780	3	4799	22
4781	4	4800	23
4782	5	4801	24
4 83	6	4802	25
4784	7	4803	26
4785	8	4804	45
4786	9	7022 [1]	1
4787	10	7022 [2]	2
4788	11	7022 [3]	3
4789	12	7022 [4]	4
4790	13	7022 [5]	4 a
4791 [1]	14	7023 [1]	3
4791 [2]	14 [a]	7023 [2]	3 a
4791 [3]	14 [b]	7023 [3]	3 b
4792	15	7023 [4]	3 c
4793	16	7023 [5]	3 d
4794	17	7023 [6]	3 e
4795	18	7023 [7]	3 f
4796	19		

SCHEDULE B,

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of ground being part of the property formerly known as Bhandarwada and part of the property known as the Hope Hall Estate, situate at Mazagaon, in the, registration Sub-district of Bombay, the admeasurement and boundaries of which are as follows namely the first a piece of land measuring (7439) Seven Thousand Four hundred and Thirty-nine Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of David Sassoon but now of the Reverend John Edward Robinson William Henry Stephens and Mary Elizabeth Carall, on the South by the property of the estates of the said Nessey Kheraz and Rahimtulla Kheraz, deceased, on the East by the Belvedere Road, and on the West by the property of the estates of the said Nessey Kheraz and Rahimtulla Kheraz, deceased.

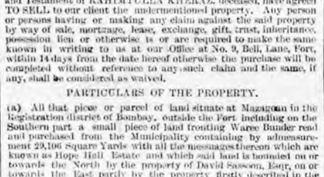
AND SECONDLY,—All that piece or parcel of ground being part of the property formerly known as Bhandarwada and part of the property known as the Hope Hall Estate at Mazagaon, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, measuring (2610) Two Thousand Six hundred and ten Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Belvedere Road, on the South partly by the property of the estates of the said Nessey Kheraz and Rahimtulla Kheraz, and partly by the property of Hirjibhai Hormasji Shroff, on the East partly by the property of Hirjibhai Hormasji Shroff, and partly by the Belvedere Road, and on the West by the Belvedere Road and which said 2 pieces of land are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 16244, old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 1-1A-2A—3690, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under :—

Ward Nos.	Street Nos.	Ward Nos.	Street Nos.
7029 [1]	7	7027	11
7029 [2]	7 a	&	&
7024	5	7028	13
7026 [1]	9	7029	15
7026 [2]	9 a	7030	17

DATED THIS 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1906.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,
No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.



WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years Ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk, and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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TO LET.—TWO UPPER FLOORS of Bungalow, at N. Sea Road, partly furnished can suit two or three Tenants. Rent Rs. 300. Apply on spot to H. B JIJIBHOY.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret it. Rooms Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

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BODY AND LIMBS RED PATCHES

Like Ringworm—Soreness and Itching Almost Unbearable—Doctor's Remedies made Him Worse—Could not Work with Comfort.

CUTICURA EFFECTS A PERFECT CURE

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments which did me no good. One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was one vial of Cuticura Pills, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two tablets of Cuticura Soap. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 26 Barrymore Ave., Queenstown. Feb. 8, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT
For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vial of 60), to purify the blood.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas pe line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a fixed salary of Rs. 500 per mensem plus allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations for the supervision of work at stations on the Persian Gulf with Head Quarters at Bushire. The appointment will be of a temporary nature but for not less than one year. The Assistant Engineer must be able not only to carry out or supervise all engineering works required, but also to advise the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf on any other matter in which his general professional knowledge and experience would be useful. Only experienced persons need apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned not later than the 15th November 1906.

E. M. PROES,
Under-Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
Bombay.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH OCTOBER 1906.

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OWNER GOING HOME.
2 MOTOR CARS.

NO. 1 CAR.—15/20 H. P. 4 Cyl. most elegant English "LEADER CAR," as good as new Model de Luxe, side entrance, Roy des Belges Body, comfortably seats five and servant's seat at back. Whole length of car 14 ' ; distance between axles 9' ; rich green colour ; fitted with patent extra wheel, ready with inner tube and outer cover, attachable in one minute in case of punctures ; 4 lamps, 2 of which 90 candle-power Acetylene Lamps with self acting generator. Average top speed 30 to 40 miles an hour, can also run 6 miles an hour only in traffic on top speed gear ; 2 breaks ; cost new in May 1905 Rs. 12,500. Photo on application. Price Rs. 6,500. Open to trial. Offers to "E. H. 1." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENCH RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removable hood. Back entrance, Magneto ignition no charging of accumulators ; one extra new, 1 old, outer cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories ; 2 beautiful travelling detachable side baskets ; running average 40 miles daily without giving any trouble ; In perfect order. Top speed about 25 miles an hour Red colour.—2 side Lamps one acetylene head light. Cost landed new in May 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Open to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor compelled to leave India well established Industry—Out-door work—in the Madras Presidency. Big running contracts. Concern pays Rs. 65,000 yearly. Profits increasing. Address offers to "A. A. B.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain J G Bowman sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Strathness, 2,303 tons, Captain J Buchanan arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Zaida 2,905 tons, Captain A M Rait arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glenelg, 2,669 tons, Captain A Hart' arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th October, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Florican 2,320 tons, Captain J Davies, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 21st instant rom Calcutta brought a cargo of coal.

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Colombo Maru, 4,769 tons, Captain J Nagoo, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall line steamer Crossley Hall, 2,596 tons, Captain J Learey, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shah Ameer, 1,922 tons, Captain G C Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer **Goalpara,** 1,358 tons, Captain W C Morrison, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mrs Pratt 265 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain C H Sharp, which arrived in harbour Saturday evening from Calcutta via coast ports brought a general cargo and Mrs. Actates and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G W Romage, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi brought a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3,397 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta via Coconda, Colombo brought a general cargo and coal and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Shepherd, Mr and Mrs Halton and inft, and deck.

THE City line steamer City of Vienna 2,979 tons, Captain D Morrison, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Bain Messrs A G Birt, T M Brown, D R S Beurke, E S Crump, T A Curry, H V F Dellon, G W Duthy Mrs T M Brown, Capt J B Chrfstian Lieut Egerton, Messrs George Evans, J C Evens, A W Freemantle, Forrest, Scott, F J Gregson Williams J Hamilton, W B Harvey, H A Hyde, C C Inglis, W E A James, A W M Jesson, E de Laroque, A O Morton, Monerieff, A H S H Perry William Roberts Hassim Sahri Beg G W V Rose and R A Routh Mr and Mrs Mathieson Miss Randlee, Miss Vaneschow, Mr D R Sawkney, Mr W D Stavert, Mr G Stubbs, Mr and Mrs Varney and infant, Master J and W Varney, Capt, and Mrs Wardell, Mr and J Warth, Mrs W G Griffith and Mr A J Nacrager.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Crosby Hall s	Leary	Manchester, Sept 16
	Colombo Maru s	Nagao	Kobe, Sept 18
22	City of Vienna s....	Morrison ...	Liverpool, Sept 27
	Shah Ameer s	Grant	Bussrah, Oct 11
	Zaida s	Rait	Rangoon, Oct 7
	Strathnevis s	Buchanan ...	Karachi, Oct 19
	Glenelg s	Hart	Calcutta, Oct 13

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jeddah
	Okara s	Bowman	Calcutta
	Lama s	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Goalpara s	Morrison	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Clapian, for Middlesbro.
" Crosby Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" City of Vienna, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Strathnevis, for Philadelphia.

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
18	Bhandara	Calcutta
19	Teesta	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Flerio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, left Hongkong, Oct 20 ton

THEOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

LAST evening in the Town Hall, Mrs. Annie Besant, who arrived in Bombay from Benares on Saturday last, gave an address on "Theosophy and the New Psychology." The large hall was well filled, mostly by local Theosophists, Hindus, Parsees, and a few Europeans, with a sprinkling of Parsee lady Theosophists. Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Secretary to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, was called to the chair; and on the platform were accommodated a number of prominent Theosophists and other gentlemen. Mr. Mody introduced Mrs. Annie Besant as "the talented, gifted, and distinguished lady" who was well known in Bombay by the learned addresses she had been delivering on previous occasions on the phenomena of the mind. In her address which followed, Mrs. Annie Besant discoursed eloquently on many of the phenomena of the mind—defining psychology as an introspection of the mind, i.e. looking minutely into the working of one's mind. If one would understand the workings of the mind, one must understand the workings of the brain. The fundamental error appeared to her to lie in the assumption that the brain was the producer, the generator of thought. Mrs. Besant next spoke of the great mistake that was made regarding the functions and the mechanism of the brain, and of the new psychological science: of waking consciousness, and of the consciousness of a person who was sleeping or dreaming; and of other cognate matters. Further on she spoke of the astral world and of the bodies who were supposed to inhabit it; of genius, of the illumination which genius throws on the mind; of nervous mechanism, etc. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

POLICE AND "PI" DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some days ago there appeared a Notice under the signature of the Commissioner of Police informing the public that ownerless dogs found straying in the streets would be poisoned. This Notice is published regularly at the approach of hot weather and remains in force for several weeks. I have never however found it followed by any marked reduction in the number of "Pi" dogs that infest the streets; and I have heard complaints that good dogs have been poisoned. Does the "Pi" carry a charmed life or has he in the course of his wanderings learnt more of the ways of the Police than his respectable brother? Whatever the reason there can be no doubt that the "Pi", is very much in evidence in the City and particularly at night. More poison is needed and a greater discrimination in its use.—Yours &c.,

R.

PARSI-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 76, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, October 22.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School tomorrow Wednesday, the 24th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 22.

259. There will be a meeting for all members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m. It is requested that all will try and make it convenient to attend.

260. Detail of Parade.

Saturday the 27th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Firing Exercise and Skirmishing.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 22.

51 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Thursday the 25th instant Company Drill, without arms, at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder at 9 p.m. Saturday the 27th instant. Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the R V A Club at 4-45 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki Uniform and Helmets.
No 2 Co—There will be Rifle Exercise and Squad Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday the 23rd and 25th instant Saturday the 27th instant.
6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki, Uniform and F S Caps.

E E Co.

The E E Co will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant and proceed to Middle Ground for manning Defence Light Stations.

52 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F Specialists of Nos 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 27th October 1906 is published for information:—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Rem'ks
Mon 15th ...	.....	.....	.....	*
Tues 16th ...	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Oct Match.	
Wednes 17th	do	do	Oct Competition.	
Thurs 18th..	do	D & H Co	Practice Oct Match.	
Fri 19th	do	do	Oct Competition.	
Satur 20th ..	do	J A H & D Co	Competition.	
Mon 22nd ...	do	C & D	Practice Viceroy's Competition	†
Tues 23rd ...	do	do	do	
Wednes 24th	do	do	Competition 1st stage Viceroy's	
Thurs 25th ..	do	A & H	Practice Viceroy's Competition.	
Fri 26th....	do	do	do	
Satur 27th..	do	do	Competition 1st stage Viceroy's.	

* Range Oct. G I P Ry. † For all who have not fired.

NOTE.—Any member of C and D Coy, who, owing to pressure of work is unable to avail himself of the above mentioned dates, may practice and compete with those of A and H Coy.

2. The following officers are appointed to serve on the Committee to superintend the Competition; attention is invited to I V R A Rules (a copy of which should be on the range (page 10 "re-certificate to be signed" and demension of targets, also page 21 line 7 to 24.

Committee Wednesday 24th instant Lt Pell and Lt Peeboy.
Do. Saturday 27th instant Lt Durnford and 12-11 Radcliffe.

H. C. PLEOCH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

1ST BATTALION, B. B. & C. I. RY. VOL. RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect outstations of the Battalion as follows:—Rutlam, 24th November; Ahmedabad, 25th November.

It is notified for information of all ranks that those members of the Corps who are permitted to compete at the Meerut meeting taking place from 14th to 24th November 1906, will be assisted in the payment of entrance fees for Matches 1-15 including subscription to the following extent.

a Competitors whose average monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 100 will pay only half entrance fees.—

b Competitors whose average monthly pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 200 will pay three quarters entrance fees.

c All others will pay entrance fees in full.

d Entrance fees for team matches will be paid by the Corps, prizes retained by individuals.

e All ranks will reserve detention allowance, viz., Rs. 3 per diem.

O.C. Coys. will return to the Qr-Master's Stores all old chivrons, badges, etc., on their being replaced by new ones:

It is notified for information that there is a vacancy for one member in the Cycle Section. Any member desirous of joining the same is requested to notify the same to the Adjutant's office at an early date.

Price of Cycle Rs. 165.

O.C. Coys. and Sergt. Inspectors attentionis invited to Training Manual Appendix 1905, Chapter II, Section 37, para. 4, and 5 which will in future be strictly adhered to the present Battalion system being abolished.

II. The undermentioned members have been selected to go through a course of Training in the Madium Gun: the date of commencing the same will be notified later.

Capt. Coles, Lft. Lyons, Vol. D'Mellow, Lawrence, Mabers, Welsh, Renton, Tunnord, Miller and Lce-Corp. Fisher.

H. C. PLEOCH, Captain.
Adjutant, 1st Bt. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.

DISTRESSING SICKNESS.

Widow's Sufferings from Nausea and Headaches ended by Bile Beans.

To ailing women everywhere the story told by Mrs. Mary Edwards, of 10, Linden Crescent, Folkestone, to a reporter of the "Folkestone Express" will convey a welcome message of hope and encouragement.

"For fourteen years I never knew what it was to get up in the morning without severe pains in the head, often followed by most distressing sikness," said Mrs. Edwards to the reporter. "I was always tired and depressed, and the smell of cooking would produce nausea and heavy headache. I was so weak and wretchedly ill at times that I was quite unfit for my work. My appetite was very poor, and I always had to be extremely careful what I ate.

"I was often attended by doctors during the severe attacks, and never derived any permanent benefit from their treatment. Reading in the local papers of similar cases having been cured by Bile Beans I tried the same remedy. Soon I lost the feeling of heaviness which had so long oppressed me. I began to feel brighter in the morning, my appetite improved, one and by one all the distressing symptoms passed away until I was quite cured. I get up in the morning now bright and cheerful, and free from headaches. I can do my household work without trouble, I have an excellent appetite, and I am splendid health." Bile Beans for Biliousness cure all forms of liver and stomach disorders.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Bile Beans at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. or it may he had, post paid and packed free from the Bile Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of prices: Re. 1-2 and Rs.2-8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg-Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 23th, October, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENDLEY—October 17, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of Major A. G. Hendley, I. M. S., of a son.

SUMNER—October 17, at Bannu, the wife of Captain F. W. Fumner, I. M. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ROSS—MANISTY—October 10, at Holy Trinity, Murree by the Archdeacon, of Lahore, John Archibald, Ross, I. C. S., Punjab Commission, and Dorothea, eldest daughter of G. E. Manisty, I. C. S., retired.

WARD—COOKE—October 10, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Chaplain of Simla, Henry Charles Swinburne Ward, 2nd Lancers Gardner's Horse, only son of Colonel H. C. E. Ward, C. I. E., to May, daughter of the late William Francis Cooke, and Mrs. Cooke, Simla.

DEATHS.

McCLAY—October 8, at her Residence Rani Dhara Cottage, Almora, of acute gastritis and heart failure, Margaret McClay, age, 70 years.

NICHOLSON—October 10, at Bareilly, Kenneth McAlpine Nicholson, late Oudh Commission, retired.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water 3-3m., 3-1a. Low water, 8-56m., 8-51a.

Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture, Town Hall, on "Eastern and Western Science," 6-45 p.m. S. T.

KIRLOSKAR SANGIT MANDALI.—The well-known Kirloskar Sangit Mandali has commenced its Dramatic performances at the Bombay Theatre at Grant Road.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE FUND.—The following contributions have been received for the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference Fund from South Africa:—Mr. A. E. M. Cachalia £75; Mr. V. M. Nagdi £10.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay time.) Business:—a. The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. 2. Dr. P. R. Dadyburjor to be elected member of the Society. 3. Dr. S. A Bankar will read notes on the following:—a. A case of Acute Rheumatism. b. A case of Enteric fever in a child. c. Notes of a Post-mortem examination in a case of Diarrhœa. 4. Such other business as may be brought forward by the Hon. Secretaries.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MOONIMS.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gajanund Madangopal and Gulraj Brijnath Moonims in the firm of Luchhi Anandilal with criminal breach of trust as servants, and with falsifying the books in respect of the three sums of money, namely Rs. 3,461, Rs. 242 and Rs. 4,324. Mr. Velenkar and Mr. Kapadia pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia and Mr. Setalwad, barristers, represented the accused. The Magistrate after recording the evidence committed the accused to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB:—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry., the Vol, Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... Le Petit Soldat ..... Bentley
Trio ..... Buondelmonte ..... G Pacini
Characteristic
Piece ..... Vill in the black Forest .... Ellenberg
Fantasia ..... On Ambroise Thomas's Opera Mignon ..... Thomas
Valse ..... Rusa ..... Strauss
Selection ..... The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Polka ..... Friendship ..... A Meith

KITTE BHANDARI MEETING.—A meeting of the Kitte Bhandari community was held in the Kitte Bhandari Hall on the 21st instant under the Presidentship and Vice-Presidentship of Messrs. Rajaram Tukaram Padval and S. V. Keer respectively and it was resolved that a Conference of the Kitte Bhandari community be held in Bombay, under the auspices of the K. B. Aikya Vardhak Mandali. A Committee with Messrs. S. K. Bole, S. V. Keer and Waghdhare the Ex-officio Secretary of the Mandali, to act as Secretaries and Treasurers, was appointed for carrying out the above resolution. Speeches were made by Messrs. Padval, Keer, Waghdhare, Bole, Nagweker and Dr. Naik and others.

A TEMPTING PEARL NECKLACE.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Superintendent Flanagan charged Odhawji Khetsey in respect of theft of a pearl necklace valued at Rs. 2,000 from the person of a Hindu girl five years old. The child had been taken to Madhavbag on the 18th instant by her mother Chandanbai. The necklace was missed there and a report was made to the police. Accused was arrested on Saturday by the police and out of the 124 pearls of the necklace 76 pearls valued at Rs. 1,225 were recovered from the accused's house, Fakirchand, father of the child, identified the pearls. On the ground that the remaining pearls had been despatched to Ahmedabad for disposal. Mr. Flanagan applied for and obtained adjournment of the case.

SWADESHISM IN BOMBAY.—A largely-attended public meeting of Hindus, in support of Swadeshism, was held in Madhav Baug, Bombay, on Sunday last. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Messrs. G. Tilak, Manmohandas Ramjee, Gordhandas Khatau Makanjee, D. G. Padhye; Girdharlal Jethabhai, Krishnalal Mohandas Jahvari, Fatehchand Kapoorchand, Pundit Lalun, Joseph Baptista, Maneckjee Kavasjee Patel, Saiyad Sayafudin, etc. A "bhajan" or hymn on one's own country was recited as a preliminary to the proceedings. On the motion of Mr. Gordhandas Khatau Makanjee, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee was called to the chair amidst the cheers of those present. Addresses in support of Swadeshism were delivered by the Chairman, Pundit Lalun, Mr. Manackjee Kavasjee Patel, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. Sayaid Sayafudin, Mr. D. G. Padhye, and Mr. Motilal Jamundas; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. (to-day,) the 23rd instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Patiala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday the 26th October. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natel, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mail for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Fultala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 27th October. A Supplimental Mail will also be closed on Sunday the 28th October at 6-30 p.m.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Doseebhoy Nurrey alias Mumoo, a Luana Hindu, and three others were charged with burglary in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,305, committed at Sion on the 18th instant. On the 19th instant the police arrested first accused on suspicion and a part of the property alleged to have been stolen was found on the accused. He failed to account for the possession of the ornaments which were worth about Rs. 605, and accused was put under arrest. Further investigations revealed the fact that three other accused were concerned in the burglary. They were also taken into custody, and a further portion of the stolen property was recovered. The police instituted further investigations and succeeded in finding out two trunks in the fields near the Railways at Matunga. These contained rich clothes. The police could secure property worth about Rs. 1,245. The magistrate remanded the case to enable the police to make further inquiries.

A FALSE FRIEND.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Govind Visram, against whom there stood a record of previous convictions, was brought up on a charge of theft in respect of a gold earring. Govind Luxmon an acquaintance of the accused was standing near a *paanwpari* shop where the latter proceeded and after a short conversation very kindly warned him that the gold earring of his was not properly fastened. Accused was asked to set it right. By a very clever sleight of hand he removed the ring and replaced it by a brass ring, he had kept concealed in his hand. Complainant felt the ring lighter in weight and asked accused how it was. He removed it himself from off the ear and noticed it was not his original ring. Accused in the meantime left. But was chased and caught. Subsequently the Police came in and the gold earring was found on his person. Accused was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, for two months out of which he was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement. He was further ordered to receive twenty stripes, and after his return from the Jail to inform the police of his residence for three years.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 20.

There was great improvement in the character of the racing to-day. We had no hollow victories out of the card, and Colonel Mayne's disposition of weights helped to provide some excellent finishes. For his first effort since his recent arrival in the country and dependent as he has been entirely on book form, he has acheived most creditable results. Two very popular stables, who from their consistent support of racing in Upper India, deserve well of fortune's favour, divided the prizes of the day, while Mr. Ramshaw's game arab pony brought him some share of luck. If the attendance of course, represented the Lucknow and Dilkusha communities, one must conclude these are almost empty. General and Lady Elliot were present.

The several visitors present cannot speak in too high terms of the vast and excellent changes and improvements effected on the course.

A slight exodus sets in tomorrow for Jubbulpore.

PONY HURDLE.

Wilson and Jolliffe's Dollar 10st 4lbs 1
P Morrison Macleod's Dainty Lady 10st 10lbs
Mr Tomkinson 2

Betting:—2 to 1 on Dollar, evens on Dainty Lady.

The Race:—Dainty Lady held a slight lead from the start to five furlongs, where Dollar got abreast and the pair ran level till after the last hurdle, Dollar holding the other safe and won confortably by three lengths. Time—2mts. 42 secs.

THE MAHOMED BAGH PLATE.

Ramshaw's Girgistan ..... Barrett 1
Koer Saheb Pattala's Machine III gun 8st 11lb
Southall 2
Thakore Sripal Singh's Nusrat 7st 11lbs (carried 8st 6lbs) Evans 3

Betting:—5 to 2 on Girgistan; 3 to 1 against Machine gun, 4 to 1 Nusrat.

The Race:—Shortly after the start Girgistan came to the front, and drawing away, won easily by six lengths from Macnhine III gun, who after a tight race with Nusrat secured second place by a head. Time—54 secs.

HORSE HANDICAP.

Thakore Shripal-Singh's Flotsam 10st 7lbs Evans 1
Wood and Badger's Transvaal 8st 9lbs..... Bray 2
Koer Sahib Patiala's Berzak 6st 13lbs (carried 7st 12lbs) Southall 3

Also ran:—Fifeshire 6st (carried 6st 13lbs).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Flotsham, 2 to 1 against Berzak 3 to 1 Transvaal and 20 to 1 Fifeshire.

The Race:—From a level start they raced together for a furlong, then Flotsam and Berzak came to the front and in company forced the pace to a quarter mile, where Flotsam drew clear and finally came in a comfortable woinner by three lengths. Transvaal got level with Berzak at a distance and after a tight race home Transvaal II secured the second place by half a length. Time—1 m. 18 secs.

DILKUSHA PLATE.

Wilson and Jolliffe's Lady Knight, 9st 10lbs..... Barrett 1
Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Matin Bell 9st 6lbs... Southall 2
Captain Jeffrey's Koorlong 9st..... Mr Secord 3

Also ran:—Silver II 8st 12lbs; Exchange II 8st 12lbs. (Carried 8st 13lbs).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Matin Bell; 2 to 1 against Lady Knight; 4 to 1 Koorlong and Silver II; 20 to 1 Exchange II.

The Race:—All but Exchange got off together and shortly Koorlong showed out and led for a hundred yards, then Lady Knight and Silver came to the front, till near distance, Silver gave way to Matin Bell, who, however, could not get on terms with Lady Knight who won by two lengths. Time—52 2/5 secs.

PADDOCK PLATE.

Thakore Sripal Singh's Soheil 10st 8lbs..... Evans 1
Wilson and Jolliffe's High Flag 7st 6lbs (carried 8lbs, Barrett 2
Wood and Badger's Sheik 10st 6lbs..... Bray 3

Also ran:—Hazard 9st 2lbs (Carried 9st 6lbs; Moosalat 7st 11lbs Carried 7st 12lbs, Nigidi 7st 10lbs Russia 6st (Carried 7st).

Betting:—2 to 1 against each Soheil and High Flag; 5 to 1 Hazard and Sheik; 6 to 1 Mooslat and Nigidi; 10 to 1 Russia.

The Race:—Hazard closely attended by Sheik showed at the head of the field soon after start and kept in front till the three furlongs where High Flag with Soheil at his girths came to the head of the field and after a great race home, Soheil staying on won, by a length. Time 1 m. 52 1/5 secs.

MINTO FANCY FETE.

Football Tournament.

THE Tournament will be held in Calcutta on or about 28th of January 1907.

Open to Station, Regimental, Companies of R. G. A., Batteries or Brigade Divisions of R. H. A. or R. F. A., Volunteer or other Clubs in the Northern, Eastern, Western Commands, Secunderabad Division and Burma Division.

Entries, accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. 15 (fifteen) to be made to Captain G. Walton, Honorary Secretary, Melrose, Simla, by 15th November 1906 (midnight).

Ties will be played off in each Division, at the most and central and suitable station. Arrangements will be made by an officer in each Division detailed for that purpose, who will be assisted by a Committee of two officers. This Committee will make all arrangements for drawing and playing off ties, selecting stations, arranging for referees, &c. In all cases the decision of the Committee will be final.

In the case of Local Teams (including Regimental Teams at Fort William, Barrackpore and Dum Dum), all arrangements will be made by the Honorary Secretary.

All Divisional Ties must be played off by 15th (fifteenth) of January 1907.

The following will be represented at the Tournament in Calcutta in January 1907:—(1) Peshawar Division, (2) R. Pindi Division, (3) Lahore Division, (4) Quetta Division, (5) Mhow Division, (6) Poona Division, (7) Meerut Division, (8) Lucknow Division, [excluding Teams shown at (11) (eleven)], (9) Secunderabad Division, (10) Burma Division, (11) Calcutta Local Teams (including Regimental Teams at Fort William, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum).

The number of representative teams from each Division will be in proportion to the number of entries received from that Division. Entries as soon as received, and notification as to number of Teams to be sent to Calcutta, will be forwarded to Divisions.

The following prizes will be competed for:—

(a) "Minto Cup", presented by His Excellency the Viceroy.
(b) A Silver Cup to the Captain of the winning team.
(c) Gold medals to each member of the winning team.
(d) Silver medals to each member of the second team.

* Other prizes have been promised, a complete list will be issued later.

Rules of the Tournament and further information can be obtained on application to the return Railway Fares of "Representative-Teams" (eleven members only) proceeding to Calcutta will be paid.

Captain G. WALTON, Honorary Secretary,
Minto Fancy Fete, Football Tournament, Simla.

DEATH OF FRED GERARD.

Many will be sorry to hear of the death of the Jockey Fred Gerard at the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore on Tuesday the 9th instant from acute bronchitis. The deceased was for a long time in the employ of Mr. Apcar, and took the famous racer "Great Scot" to England only a short time ago, as he did on a previous occasion take Home Major General Broadwood's Arab horse "Kismet".

Gerard's funeral took place in the evening of Tuesday largely attended by all his sporting friends.

MORE TURF SENSATIONS.

Another Owner Warned Off

LICENSES WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

On Wednesday night the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club warned off Mr. K. M. Ganguli from all race courses under the Club's jurisdiction. His pony "Kalyani" and horse "Fotheringay" are disqualified for life.

Licenses to train, granted to W. Smith and J. Piper, are withdrawn.

"The Chump" enquiry is still proceeding in respect to other horses and individuals.

All kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

A "PLEASANT" SUNDAY.

Melbourne Reformers at Work.

PELTED WITH EGGS.

ARCHBISHOP CARR ATTACKED.

AN ANGRY WOMAN.

THE usual "pleasant" Sunday afternoon meeting, was held on 30th September in the Wesley Church, Melbourne. There was not such a crush as on the previous occasion, but the church was very full. The Rev. J. S. Hoban presided, and hurried the musical items of the programme through, because Mr. Judkins was under engagement to speak also at the Gaiety Theatre. Hastening from Wesley Church, Mr. Judkins addressed another large meeting in the Gaiety Theatre over which Mr. L. Pearse presided, this meeting being held under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., of which he is secretary. Mr. Judkins stated that this community was passing through a great social crisis, such as it had never gone through before. There was a spirit abroad that was cleaving society, and was affecting life here politically, socially and individually. God had come down, and in the hearts of men there was tumult and confusion. The door of opportunity now was open. Men had been staggered, amazed and—A Voice: And stuck in the mud. (Laughter.) Mr. Judkins: Evil had been shown in its true light. (Laughter.) Within the last three or four months people had been made to understand the evils that existed—gigantic, horrible, terrible—(interruption)—and the sword of the Lord was drawn. Look at the magnitude of the drink evil. A Voice: Loafer. (Laughter.) Mr. Judkins: Look at the extent of the social evil. View Melbourne at night! It then looks as if God were out of it, and that evil runs riot. Is not that true? Voices: No! No! and Yes! Yes! Mr. Judkins: Sometimes it seems as if God were shut out of this city, and that we were a people without God and without hope in the world. Certain portions in the community plunge headlong into wrong. We do not need to go to hell to find an inferno; it is to be found here. No country can thrive on vices, and if Melbourne keeps her vices her ruin is certain. (Oh!) You have drunkards and gamblers and lusters. A Voice: and sweaters. (Laughter.) Mr. Judkins: I am as much opposed to sweaters as to other evil doers; but you have in this Melbourne these three giant evils that I have mentioned, and they are so big that the community should be roused to put them away. Continuing his address, Mr. Judkins said there were in every community saviour and wreckers, and he asked the individuals composing his audience to say which they were. Just then an egg thrown from the left hand gallery struck the speaker on the top of the forehead, and he staggered back temporarily silenced by the blow. Three or four other eggs were thrown in rapid succession, and a number of other people including Miss Elsie Maltman, the vocalist of the meeting, and the press representatives, were besmeared. The first egg that was aimed with so much precision splashed off Mr. Judkin's head on to the drop curtain of the stage; others quashed on the side scenery. Of course there was uproar, and the police were on hand. Several men were arrested and conveyed to the lock-up. Mr. Judkins, amidst much applause stood forward to resume his address. A Voice: That was an Australian blows. Mr. Judkins: I just want to say—Another Voice: You would swear a man's life away, (Cries of "Put him out.") Mr. Judkins: I just want to say that this is a very small thing to suffer in the cause of righteousness. (Applause.) Ten thousand blows won't stop us unless they injure us. (Applause, and boohooing.) You may smother me with that kind of argument, but you won't make me hold my tongue. We are going on with our work of saving men. He then spoke in an evangelistic vein, and remained whilst an impromptu "after meeting" was held. A crowd from the meeting continued in Bourke-street for a considerable time, evidently with a desire to recognise him outside, but a number of friends escorted him out by the back way and through the Baptist Church premises into Collins-street, where there were none to interfere.

A vigorous denunciation of Archbishop Carr and the Roman Catholic church was made by the Rev. G. Tregear at the Gipps street Methodist Church, Collingwood, the same afternoon. The address was practically a continuation of the controversy concerning the alleged escape of Lucy Penberthy from a convent. The Rev. G. Tregear said that if ever he and his wife had been led by God it had been in taking this poor hunted child into their protection. Referring to Archbishop Carr's remarks at St. John's Church recently on the subject of gambling, he said that it was a grand sign of the times when the Protestant churches could compel Archbishop Carr to come out of his cowardly retreat—(cheers)—to take his stand on one side or the other. "He has stood on the side of gambling. He is the great leader of the gambling movement in Melbourne. (A few cheers.) Archbishop Carr's church could 'scotch' the gambling movement and close 500 hotels in 24 hours, but it does not, because it would not pay. Is that plain enough, friends?" Archbishop Carr, he continued, had referred to raffles being held in connection with some of the great Protestant churches, and remarked that the great moral laws never changed, but the churches had changed towards those laws, and that some of those churches did not now have raffles because they were a slump in the market. In America the Roman Catholics Volunteer or other Clubs in the Northern, Eastern, Western Commands, Secunderabad Division and Burma Division.

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BROAD CLOTHS.

Thick, warm, hard wearing materials. Usually stocked in the following colors :—Blue, Black, Green, Khaki, Chocolate, Maroon, Scarlet, Yellow, Old Gold, etc : at prices ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard 54 inches wide.

SERGES.

A rather lighter material than Broadcloth, but just as durable. Usually stocked in Green, Black, Blue, Brown, Khaki, Scarlet, etc. at prices ranging from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3 per yard 54 inches wide.

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

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DHARIWAL : PUNJAB.

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A REMEDY.

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Piano playing becomes a pleasure only when the qualities of the Instrument are such as please and cause the spirit and musician from one interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. Our Pianos are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian Climate. JULIUS BLUTHNER and SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE—the old old favourites and the most popular Instruments in India—are names synonymous with perfection in every detail.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1906.

WESTRALIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

ALTHOUGH the colonists of other parts of the Australian Commonwealth profess not to take Westralia's decision in favour of secession seriously, it must be remembered that the Western Colony is the most go-ahead of the lot and as we pointed out the other day the Right Hon. George Reid, late Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, who visited Western Australia for the second time in April last year, expressed his admiration of the Colony in the following terms : "Western Australia is full of useful lessons for those who have an attentive regard for the present position of the Australian States. It is altogether a painful contrast from the lethargy and stagnation which is too much in evidence in the other States, which possess equally great resources and people equally energetic and enterprising. My best hope for Australia is that the picture of energy, of development and of enterprise which I saw in such bright colours there, will soon be reproduced again throughout the length and breadth of the Australian Continent." Then it will not do to accept the assurances of other Colonies that Westralia is obstinate and indifferent as to the future of the Commonwealth. From the files of the Australian newspapers to hand yesterday, and the letter of our Melbourne correspondent, it appears that the other colonies did not anticipate the carrying of the second resolution reported on Wednesday last. But the feeling of the State legislators is that "Westralia's" interests are neglected and they can manage things much better without the assistance of the sister colonies. According to Melbourne advices a feeling of unreasoning anger has taken possession of a section of the Western Australian people in consequence of the rejection by the Senate of the Trans-continental Railway Survey Bill. Feeling is so high among some of the colonists at the loss of the line which would have joined the existing Fremantle and Kalgoorlie line at Kanowna that they even advocated the boycott of goods from other States—particularly Victoria. According to a Perth correspondent the secession movement is creating no interest there, notwithstanding the efforts of one of the leading citizens to "make most of the prospect of shunting from Westralia the rotten federation and establishing a flag to bear a single star." Much, too, is being made of the contention that Westralia is being held back in the onward march of progress by the dilatoriness of her neighbours. Nevertheless we are asked by one correspondent to believe that the Western Australian resolutions favouring withdrawal from the Commonwealth is more in the nature of a grumble than a serious expression of intention and does not represent the view of a majority of the electors.

The best test of public opinion in the Colony at the present time ought to be found in the views expressed to the interviewers of the Colonial press. The Mayor of Perth declared he was an enthusiastic supporter of the secession resolution and would willingly "stump" the country is its favour. Other prominent men were unanimous in condemning the treatment meted out to Western Australia, though some doubted the wisdom of passing a resolution to which effect could not be given. The leading Colonial journals are against secession, so it may be they only give the views of the people who are with them. But although they are opposed to breaking off relations with the Commonwealth, they consider it would have been to their best interests had they never joined in the Federation. Says one journal, the *Morning Herald*, "When a bargain is made the party which gets the most of the transaction cannot repudiate it. The most efficacious means" it philosophises, "would be to secure the return at the Federal Elections of members pledged to a United Western Australian policy and party." Another journal, the *Daily News*, writes :—"We have no hesitation in saying that should the question be submitted to the electors of the State, the Federal compact would be condemned by a majority no less decisive than that in the Assembly. If the Federal Government were persuaded by an overwhelming vote that the people of Western Australia desired either to withdraw from the Union or to secure a radical alteration of the constitution as far as this State is concerned, the probabilities are that some modification of the constitution would be conceded. Eastern Federalists conceded us temporary fiscal autonomy to get us to join the Union. Perhaps they may yet concede permanent fiscal autonomy to induce us to remain in it." The Albany *Advertiser* thinks that while there is every reason to believe that the great majority of the electors would, if it were possible, sanction the withdrawal of Western Australia from the Federal Union, very few are likely to regard with favour the anti-Federal resolution carried by the Legislative Assembly. It does not seek to assert that the sentiment voiced in it is incorrect, but takes exception, on the score of dignity, to Parliament formally deciding to do what is palpably impossible. And our contemporary adds :—"Smarting under the defeat of the Trans-Australian Railway Bill, members evidently thought only of the harmful results and unfederal treatment accruing from the partnership and gave vent to their feelings accordingly. Under the present constitution there is really no provision for getting away from the Federal Union. Western Australia, more than any of the other States, has practically sunk her individuality in the Commonwealth, and in return receives little or no consideration. Still there is no retreat. The best has to be made of a bad job, and the electors might well consider whether improved results cannot be achieved by returning better men to the Federal Parliament. At present four of the six members sent to the Senate and four of the five members sent to the House of Representatives belong to the Labour Party. Eight seats are filled by the representatives of one section of the community who are pledged to fight only in the interests of the programme put forth by that class. Class legislation is their objective, and beside that, the general well-being of the State ranks of secondary importance. So far as Western Australia is concerned, Federation has most certainly been disappointing, but it may yet be a greater failure still unless the electors awaken to a full sense of the situation and send men to Parliament who place patriotism before class."

The disappointment of Western Australia is easily to be understood, so much of her future depending upon the construction of the Trans-continental Railway. The importance of railway development to the rapidly growing Colony has been more than once accentuated. A Royal Commission, which sat last year, urged that "if the State is to secure the fullest development of its agricultural resources, it must establish a policy of 'all considerable areas of agricultural land should have a fifteen-mile rail service. The result of neglecting to adopt a policy of this nature must be the creation of large holdings.' Without doubt, the construction of railways through agricultural lands will act as the most powerful factor in securing settlement. It is absolutely useless to consider any scheme of colonisation which does not give settlers the means of cheap communication by rail in places where there is no near market for their produce." Railway communication with the other colonies is equally important. The action of the Federal Government regarding the Desert Railway was described the other day by our Melbourne correspondent. He told us that "the party in the Senate which opposed the Desert Railway Service Bill succeeded at the very last stage in once more throwing out the measure. The opponents of the scheme having, by clever strategy, prevented the Government securing a vote on the third reading, on two days and again resorted to fresh tactics with a similar object in view. While most of the dissenters had every wish to assist the Government in passing urgent and important measures, they took advantage of all the forms of the House to frustrate an attempt to secure a survey of a line, the construction of which a large majority of members are opposed to. Sir William Zeal said there must be a double survey because of the difficulty of saying whether the northern or southern route is the less objectionable one." In the Senate two amendments were suggested but not pressed at the third reading on the motion that the Bill be recommitted. One was to apportion the cost of the survey, not according to population, but in proportion as the States stood towards the line in possible interest. Tasmania has no interest in the Bill. Queensland being at the northern extreme of distance from the Desert Railway, stands in almost the same relation. New South Wales is the next most distant State, and then comes Victoria. South Australia and Western Australia only are territorially interested in it and so the measure went. The Westralian Premier, an anti-Federalist from the first, was not slow to protest, but he recognises the futility of passing a secessionist resolution and though disappointed and indignant, he realises that there is no possibility of getting out of the Union. And no matter what steps the discontented Colonists may take the situation must be remain unchanged. The Federation is for all time.

AJMER-MERWARA. In considering the annual report of the administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1904-1905 it must be remembered that the rainfall was unsatisfactory. There was a certain amount of timely rain but it was of too brief duration. Had it lasted a little longer it would have secured good crops and filled the tanks, but, as it was, the out-turn of the kharif was rather poor and the rabi crop, of which better things were expected, was generally damaged by blight and frost. Despite this there was a net increase in Imperial Revenues of Rs. 51,577, the principal amounts being under Land Revenue proper, Excise and Customs with decreases in several directions. The total revenues, Imperial and Local, amounted to Rs. 14,14,362, as compared with Rs. 13,21,997, while expenditure showed a decrease to Rs. 11,22,802 from Rs. 11,24,825. Equally satisfactory is the analysis of the Imperial figures which shows that while this revenue increased by Rs. 51,578 the expenditure decreased by Rs. 20,393. This, despite the fact that the average rainfall of the district was only 17·04 as compared with a normal of 21 inches, and consequently the whole of the Land Revenue demand for the rabi and kharif harvests was not collected. A sure sign of returning prosperity is to be found in the increases under Excise. The minimum guarantee in the Still-head duty is seventy-four thousand rupees, but there was an excess over this of more than fifty-three thousand rupees. Opium showed a decrease while the revenue from imported drugs rose chiefly on account of a heavy rise in the duty on charas which more than counteracted the fall in license fees. The whole increase under the main head however was over seventy-eight thousand rupees.

Among recent attempts to thoroughly revise the various Original and Appellate Courts a redistribution was effected with the object of assigning to each court a definite local jurisdiction and of relieving both the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and Merwara of much original work. This, on the whole, has proved satisfactory. An important settlement has been reached in the matter of the entry by Ajmer Police into Jaipur territory for the purpose of investigation in extraditable cases and praiseworthy assistance is reported to be given by the Jaipur officials. The conduct of the Police force as a whole was good, the number of men punished being 82 as against 117, but dismissals, which numbered twelve included two head constables. An increase in the number of resignations is ascribed to insufficient pay and the increase is so large that this matter may well be investigated if the force is to be recruited from a proper and trustworthy class. Considerable work was done by the Court of Wards, but the bad rainfall retarded the work considerably. At the commencement of the year there were seven estates under its jurisdiction and of these only one matured, but on special application of the Thakur Zorawar Singh of Karel his estate was replaced under the Court and the year ended with ten estates under protection, for no other estates went out of the Court's management. The total expenditure under this department for the year was Rs. 2,57,689 and this includes Rs. 28,776 for the liquidation of debts, Rs. 55,000 for the purchase of Government Securities and Rs. 25,918 paid to Government by the Mamda Estate on account of the joint instalment of the succession Nazarana. Thus for the year the receipts were greater than the expenses by about three-quarters of a lakh and the year closed with a balance of over eighty thousand rupees. General progress has been made both in the conditions of the territory and the administration and the present more favourable year should enable rapid advances to be made in the same direction and, after the many years of depression, this will be heartily welcomed.

"PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES." At last Count Goluchowski seems really to have determined to seek repose from a thankless task. Count Goluchowski twelve years ago was living a quiet family life in his castle at Skala. Then he was suddenly called upon to take up the responsible post of Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and although he is not yet old, being well on the right side of sixty, he is probably tired beyond expression of the endless strife between the peoples who compose the Austrian Empire. And when the final struggle comes—well, it is not to be wondered at if Count Goluchowski would rather be out of the turmoil than in it. For Austria, peace both at home and abroad is bound up with the life of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph. His death will in all probability be followed by an outbreak of civil war in his dominions, and the collapse of his Empire. The Hungarians are determined to be independant of Austria, the Croats are resolved to throw off the yoke of Hungary, while the Bohemians and the Poles are also bent on independence. For many years these different nationalities have been seething with discontent, and only the fact that each is, in its way, loyal to the present Emperor has prevented a general conflagration. With his death the tie that binds them together will be snapped, for his nephew and heir, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is not generally popular, and the result will, it is expected, be a tremendous upheaval that will work changes in Europe. As far back as April last the Count's retirement was reported to be imminent. Now Austro-Hungary will have to find another Foreign Minister. But it is doubtful whether she will be so fortunate in her next Minister as in Count Goluchowski. Twelve years ago he set out to accomplish the colossal task of keeping place within the Austrian Empire and without it, so far as his country was concerned. And with all the warring factions and the endless strife, and the under currents of treachery and disaffection always at work within the limits of Francis Joseph's dominions Count Goluchowski has kept his pledges, His ill success in regard to Servia, even the Kaiser's telegram thanking him (very needlessly) for Austria's attitude at Algeciras, to the snubbing of Italy, Germany's third ally, failed to "draw" Count Goluchowski. That he should have kept Austria and Hungary from bloodshed and from external complications for twelve years marks him as a Minister who should be ranked with the greatest statesmen of his time. For "Peace hath her victories, not less renowned than War."

GOVERNMENT AND PLAGUE. THE *Times* observes, so a telegram informs us, that the plague enquiry in India shows that the Government of India has not been unmindful of its responsibilities and is not sparing any effort to ascertain the causes of the pestilence. This may be all very true. We are not prepared to say that it is not, but in face of the present condition of things at Poona we think the Government would show itself more mindful of its interests if it let the services of a few of its specialists to that city for a time. Several correspondents have blamed the Government of Bombay for the inadequate measures taken. In reply, by the defenders of Government, we are told that the Municipality is to blame. Primarily that is so, but it is within the power of the Local Government to suspend a Municipality which does not do its duty. And it is open for the Government to offer the services of a number of plague doctors, who are now trying to catch bacteria at Parel and to apply to the Government of India for others, if a sufficient number cannot be spared from Research work.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Marmora" with the outward Mails of the 12th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th September 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 302,623 maunds and Rs. 25,152 in the earnings.

CAPTAIN J. W. Little, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon at Wano, has been transferred as Residency Surgeon to Gwalior. He will be relieved by Captain Tyrrel I. M. S., at present on famine duty in Rajputana.

THE Public Enquiry into the case of Mr. Christopher before a Committee of which the Collector of Bombay is President, will commence in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall at 3 o'clock (Standard Time) this afternoon.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 8th September, amounted to Rs. 2,141, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 667. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 8th of September were Rs. 18,195, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,232.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 9th September, amounted to Rs. 14,049, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,561. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 8th September, were Rs. 1,11,176, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 11,131.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 8th September, amounted to Rs. 3,062, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 837. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 8th of September, were Rs. 32,679, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,794.

TWENTY years ago remarks "Max" in *Capital*, I asked a very wealthy Zemindar in Bengal why he did not apply some of his vast wealth to the development of the resources of the Province. His reply was something to this effect :—"I do not know anything about these enterprises ; I am content with investing in Government Paper, for that is absolutely safe, and with lending to my ryots at 25 per cent. interest on the security of their crops. There seems to be plenty of foreign capital ready to construct railways and mills and engineering works, and to be content with 5 or 6 per cent. of a return (sometimes problematical) on the investment. They are welcome to this work, so far as I am concerned. I prefer my own plan." I am far from saying that twenty years have not made a difference in the kind of spirit alluded to. I believe that it does not now prevail to such an extent as it did then, but there can be no doubt that the selfish attitude of native wealth towards the development of the industrial and commercial resources of Bengal is largely accountable for the backwardness of the pure swadeshi movement in the Province."

A GIRL named Clara Botoz, of Sombath, in Hungary, had a narrow escape from being buried alive. All preparations had been made for her funeral. The bells had been tolled and the mourners were assembled, when, as the priest sprinkled holy water on her face before closing the coffin, she sat up in her shroud and asked what was the matter. She was put to bed and is now on the road to recovery.

DR. COWARD, the conductor of the Yorkshire Choir which has just returned from Germany, says that the visit was an unqualified, triumph. "The choir," he says, "set out with two objects ; first, to defend England against the charge of being unmusical, by giving specimens of English compositions ; and, secondly, to show that we could fully hold our own if not surpass Germany in choral singing. These objects we have accomplished thoroughly, and the Germans, in most generous manner, have acknowledged the fact."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" &c.).

CHAPTER XXI.

BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

By this time Werner had experienced so many surprises that his sense of amazement was somewhat blunted ; moreover he had already guessed that Marion had gone to see Tawse on some matter connected with her father. That Sir Athelstan should have been at Rochester House himself was natural enough. What Jack could not understand was why Marion should make a secret of the matter. She did not give him time to speak, but raised her eyes defiantly.

"And now you know," she said very clearly, "why I am not able to marry Roland."

"No, I can't see why the fact that Sir Athelstan was with Tawse on that night should prevent the marriage."

"Mr. Mallett knows that my father was with Tawse, and he threatened to accuse him unless I surrendered Roland. I did what I was asked to do, in order to save my father from arrest."

"But Sir Athelstan is innocent."

"Oh, quite," said she earnestly. "I assure you he never struck the blow."

"Does he know who killed Tawse?"

"No."

"Do you?"

"No."

"Does Mallett?"

"I can't say if he does. All I do know is that Mallett was at Rochester House on that night, and saw my father coming down the stairs."

"But your father is not like the Carver brothers in looks."

"No," replied Miss Wallace, rather astonished at this remark, "and I do not know why you should say so."

"Well, Abel Zeal said that he saw a man like Fred Carver descending the stairs. When it was proved that Fred was at Bittern, near Southampton on that night, Abel declared that the man he saw must have been Roland, who resembles his brother; but Roland proved an alibi, as he was at Marlow with his mother. I have been hunting for someone resembling Carver in the hope of finding the assassin."

"It is not my father. Even in the uncertain light, such as there was on the stairs, he could not be taken for Roland or his brother. And then—as I say—it was Mr. Mallett who saw my father."

"How did he see him, and at what time?"

"I think it will be best for me to tell you the whole story," said Marion after a pause. She passed her hand wearily across her forehead. Then she began to explain slowly, and with frequent stoppages, as though to recall exactly what had taken place. "As you know, my father was poor," she said abruptly. "He was always an extravagant man and got through not only his own fortune, but that brought to him by my mother. I had great difficulty in keeping things straight here," she added sighing, "as my father could never comprehend that he should curtail his expenses."

"I can quite understand that. Go on, please."

"Some time ago my father decided to borrow money from Tawse. I urged him not to do so as I had heard indirectly through Lady Betty Park how hard a man he was in money matters. However, my father said that Tawse had been his old school-fellow, and would not be hard on him. The money was borrowed."

"How much, and at what interest?"

"I cannot tell you ; but I think the sum was small, and the interest exorbitant. Father was ashamed to tell me. At all events he never said anything, and when I inquired, refused to speak. But he frequently went up to see Tawse Then he quarrelled with him."

"Do you know the cause of the quarrel?"

"I think it was on account of the interest, and the way in which payment was enforced. Also Mr. Mallett made trouble."

"I quite understand that, he did not wish Sir Athelstan to be too friendly with Tawse ; but the quarrel?"

"It happened in this way ; myself, and my father were at Mrs. Bennillo's, and Tawse came one evening to see my father. He reproached him with not paying his interest, and my father, always impatient lost his temper. There was a scene, and my father accused Tawse of being a Shylock."

"Was Mallett present.?"

"Yes. Tawse lost his temper in his turn, and said that he would again alter his will. He told my father that, as he hated his own relatives, he had made a will in his favour ; but that now he found my father was ungrateful he would change it again, and leave the money to a charity."

"Why not to his two nieces, or to his son?"

"I can't say, I only repeat what I heard."

"When did this quarrel take place?"

"About a fortnight before the death. Afterwards Tawse gave my father a month to pay up the principal and interest, and went away. We returned to Brighton, and my father tried to borrow the money from Lord Winceby, who refused to lend it to him. Then we came again to town. I wished to see Roland, and ask him what was best to be done, but he was away."

"Well, and what happened then?"

"Mallett came, and offered to make matters right if I would marry him. I refused, and he went away saying that he would pay me out. I wanted my father to return here, as I thought if he met Tawse there would be worse trouble. He declined, and said that he would have it out with his old school fellow. Then on that night—" Marion paused, and quivered, closing her eyes.

"Yes, on that night?" questioned Werner encouragingly.

"Father told me he would see Tawse, and threaten to expose his wicked ways in usury unless the matter was arranged between them. Also he intended to ask Tawse to alter his will, as he did not wish to be his heir. My father went out about five o'clock on that foggy night, intending to go to see Lord Winceby first, in order to make a last attempt to borrow the money, and then was going on to Tawse, either to repay the money, or insist that some fresh arrangement should be made."

"And what did you do?"

"I waited very anxiously for his return. Could I have seen Roland. I would not have gone out ; but Roland was away, and I had no one to consult. Then Mrs. Benhillo came in, and found me nearly distracted. I foolishly told her something about our difficulties, but not all."

"That was indeed foolish," said Werner gravely and wondering how so proud and reticent a girl as Marion Wallace could make a confident of a lodging-house keeper.

"It was," she assented wearily, "but I was not myself. I knew what a fiery temper my father had, and thought that he might strike Tawse. The landlady then told me that she also was in difficulties with Tawse, and that he was ruining her. She appeared to hate him."

"And with good reason," said Jack grimly, "but did she not say she was his wife."

"No, she never hinted at such a thing. I said that I would go and see my father and Tawse so as to intervene should there be any serious trouble. That was shortly before seven ; actually, I think, half-past six. Mrs. Benhillo agreed that it would be a good thing, and then suggested that I should wear Jubilee's opera cloak."

"Why did she suggest that?"

"Because Jubilee was the daughter to the caretaker of Rochester House, and she fancied that I would be able to pass unnoticed in her dress."

"Pish!" said Jack contemptuously. "She had some deeper design than that. In the first place you wore the girl's cloak, and not her dress ; in the second, seeing that the girl would not usually wear such a cloak, I don't see how you could either pass as her, or pass unnoticed. However, we can talk of this later. Go on."

"I put on the cloak, and a hat, and drove to Rochester house. It took some time for the cabman to find the place as the fog was so thick. I arrived about half-past seven, for I heard the half-hour strike. I paid off the cabman and ran up the stairs of Rochester House. As I had been with my father to the office on business I knew well where it was. I found the door open, and entered ; my father was just coming out of the inner room, and looked pale. He said that he had just arrived, and had entered to find Tawse lying dead—"

"He was not dead, but only stunned," interpolated Werner.

"My father thought he was dead. So did I. For I entered and looked at the body. But, Mr. Werner, although the man was, as I thought, dead, that safe was not rifled."

"Was it not open?"

"Oh, yes, and the body lay near it; but the papers were not scattered about as appeared afterwards in the evidence given at the inquest. Then all my thought was to get my father away. He wished to give the alarm, but I pointed out that he had quarrelled with Tawse, and that he was the heir to the property. He then saw, as I did, that circumstantial evidence might be too strong, and that he might get into serious trouble."

"Well," said Werner after reflection. "I quite understand your feelings, Miss Wallace ; but if you had thought calmly—"

"How could I think calmly," she interrupted with passion. "I was quite unstrung, I insisted that my father should go away, and say nothing. He saw the wisdom of my advice, and went out."

"With you?"

"No. I waited behind for a few minutes until I thought he was free and out of the house. I wished to cover his retreat, you see."

"There was no need. However, go on."

"In a few minutes I also departed. As I passed through the inner door, the opera cloak which was trailing, caught in a nail or something, and ripped. I tugged it away, and hurried off never thinking any evidence would be left behind. Then I drove home, and found my father had just arrived. Mrs. Benhillo took back the cloak, and replaced it in Jubillee's box, and agreed with my father and myself to say nothing about the matter."

"Was that immediately when you arrived?"

"Oh, no. The landlady, having a headache, was lying down. She brought down the cloak at half-past six o'clock, and then went to lie down. I did not see her again until nine o'clock."

"Did you tell her of the death of Tawse?"

"No. I said nothing. Neither did my father ; but afterwards when she heard, I was forced to explain. When I told her what I have just told you, she said she would be silent, and appeared glad to hear that Tawse was dead. So that is all, Mr. Werner, and I know no more than you do who killed the wretched man."

Werner thought over this revelation for some time, and could not see his way any the clearer. Marion simply proved that neither she nor her father were guilty; but she could not reveal who struck the blow. "And Mallett's threat?"

"He made it a few days later, saying that he had been outside Rochester House, and had seen my father come out. He declared that he would accuse him if I did not break off with Roland. I had to do so," said she with a helpless gesture.

"Well, Miss Wallace, I think you had better leave me to deal with Mallett. He will worry you no more."

"What do you intend to do?"

"Leave that to me," said Jack, rising to take his leave ; "by the way when does your father and his wife return?"

"In a week, Do you want to see Lady Wallace?"

"Yes, I have some questions to put to her!"

With this remark the interview ended, and Werner returned to town.

He decided that he could learn nothing until he saw Lady Wallace. He had some questions to put to her. However, it so happened that instead of Werner seeking Lady Wallace, the former Miss Lizard came to see him. Within ten days, she arrived one morning at his chambers in Duke Street, and when shown in wasted no time on greetings. With suppressed excitement she came forward, as he rose from his seat."

"Do you know who I am?" she asked abruptly.

"Lady Wallace."

"Guess again."

"Miss Lizard."

"I am both, and," she learned forward earnestly, "I am also Rebecca Mendoza."

(To be continued on Thursday).

PUCK REDIVIVUS. *

Mr. Kipling's New Book.

OUR love for short stories is a national characteristic, and clings to us long after we have put away our Grimm and our Hans Andersen. To get to the point as quickly as possible, to say what has to be said without padding or palaver, and to be quick about it, as Mr. Jorrocks splendidly puts it, to "cut the cackle and get to the 'osses"—this is an Englishman's ardent desire,—at all events outside the House of Commons. Mr. Kipling's popularity proves this. His fame rests not on his poetry, fine as some of his poems are, nor on his novels, much as we admire them, but on his short stories, his studies of life in miniature. In the realms of the short story Mr. Kipling has no compeer. We welcome his return to his kingdom in "Puck of Pook's Hill."

Mr. Kipling's talents have mostly been devoted to telling tales, in and out of school, of India and its people. But in "Brugglesmith" he strayed into London Town, and in a few stories, notably two in "The Day's Work", he showed us that he could write of England as admirably as he has written of India. Now, in his latter days, he has gone, so to speak, into the forests of Arden, and has surrendered himself, soul and body, to the fascinating atmosphere of "The Midsummer Night Dream." Puck, that small, broad-shouldered, pointy-eared person with a snub nose, slanting blue eyes, and "a grin that runs right across his freckled face" has taken him by the hand, set him alongside Dan and Una, the children who unwittingly broke the spell of the People of the Hills, and has whispered in his ear ten tales of the early history of England.

"She is not any common earth,
Water or wood or air"

says Mr. Kipling in an introductory poem written in his happiest vein. The "dimpled track that runs all broken through the wheat, the little mill that clacks so busy by the brook, the stilly woods of oak, the traces of mound and ditch and wall"—these and a hundred other things ; each bears evidence of the storm and stress through which England passed 'ere she became the Mother of Nations.

In these ten short stories, each in a way a fancy tale, Mr. Kipling takes us back to the England that was when the Romans kept the great wall of Hadrian ; when the Danes harried the coast ; when the Normans conquered at Senlac, when John and his myrmidons despoiled the people of England. Mr. Kipling gives us pictures of these times in his own inimitable manner—fanciful, forcible and fascinating. He shows us too how the indescribable spell which England has for all who make her their home, weaved itself around the hearts of her conquerors and her sometime enemies, and made them her slaves. Thus, Weland, smith to the Gods, becomes farrier to the English farmer. Thus, too, De Aquila, the Norman Knight, sits in Pevensey keep, when Robert of Normandy threatened England, and says "I think for England-English am I." And thus Kadmiel the Jew flings untold gold into the muddy tide, for fear lest John should find it and buy strength to resist the Barons who forced him to Runnymede.

And Israel laid down
His sceptre and his crown,
To brood on that River bank,
Where the waters flashed and sank

. . . . . .

For reason that none might know.

Truly, England is a land of no common earth. Perhaps, these stories which Puck and his boon companions tell to Una and Dan, were written for children. They will not be read by children only, for Mr. Kipling's art is so fine that he charms the folk of all ages. And through all his work, perhaps especially through this, runs that splendid strain of patriotism, which cannot but appeal to all lovers of England, young or old, and prompt them to join in singing "The children's song" with which Mr. Kipling ends his stories. The book is published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and charmingly illustrated by H. R. Millar.

* "Puck of Pook's Hill," by Rudyard Kipling, London : Macmillan and Co.

THE Rector of Widdington, speaking at a meeting of the Saffron Walden Board of Guardians, endorsed a complaint that too many of the red triangular motor danger signals had been placed along the roads. He said so many of them had been erected at places where there was really no danger that both motorists and cyclists now paid not the slightest attention to them.

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FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS PROCEEDING.

A Regiment Proceeds South.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

News from Algeria states that the First Foreign Regiment at Sidibelabbes in Algeria, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed South.

General Liantez, Commanding the French Forces in Algeria, has rejoined his post at Dinsefra.

[The correspondent of the *Times* at Tangier, recently reported disturbances at Casablanca, where the followers of Maclain, a fanatical sorcerer from the Sahara, much respected by the Sultan, have looted a French store, wounded several Europeans, and attempted to incite the inhabitants against Christians. As usual, the Maghzen authorities failed to act energetically. The Paris correspondent of the same paper says that the increasing anarchy in Morocco is beginning to attract attention in France, and furnishes some comments from the *Temps*, which discusses in a serious strain the turn things have taken since the Conference of Algeciras. After enumerating various incidents testifying to the lawlessness and breaches of the peace that have occurred since the assassination of the Frenchman M. Charbonnier at the very gates of Tangier, down to the recent affair at Casablanca, the *Temps* observes that, if Europe desired to see the decisions she took at Algeciras justified by events, she could not be better served. On the other hand, this supplementary demonstration points out what are her duties. The Sultan's Commissioners, by the way, notified the European representatives that they are prepared to undertake immediate discussion of the introduction of reforms. As no Governments except those of Belgium and Morocco have so far ratified the Algeciras Protocol, the representatives of the Powers have been obliged to reply that they are notifying the matter to their respective Foreign Offices. The Belgian Legation alone has not to make this confession of unpreparedness. This tardiness in the ratification of the Protocol by the European Governments causes the Maghzen to consider that Europe has lost interest in the Morocco question and disheartens the foreign population. It is certainly not edifying, remarks the Tangier correspondent of the *Times*, to think that the introduction of the much-needed reforms is being impeded by procrastination in Europe.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MACFADYEN FAILURE.

Suicide of the Chief Partner.

EFFECT OF MADRAS.

ARBUTHNOT'S SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Macfadyen's had a considerable Indian banking business. The cause of their suspension and the amount involved have not been divulged yet.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Macfaydyen, the head of the banking house which has failed, committed suicide on Saturday by throwing himself under a train close to Moorgate Street station and was terribly mutilated.

No statement of his affairs is possible.

The deceased was the only partner in England.

The *Times* says that the liabilities are believed to be considerable and the suspension will have an unfortunate moral effect in India where Arbuthnot was held in the highest esteem by many native depositors. The failure is not connected with recent events in the money market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 22.

Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, one of the largest and oldest firms in Madras has suspended payment. Their failure is said to be due, primarily, to the London House of P. Macfadyen and Co. suspending payment on Saturday; also to sudden withdrawals by several of the large depositors and to large sums being locked up in loans to coffee planters and other similar undertakings.

LATER.

I hear that the Official Assignee has taken charge of Arbuthnot's Office and that the failure is for three crores of rupees. There is no chance of reconstruction.

At the Madras High Court this morning before Mr. Justice Boddam, Mr. Napier, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell, moved for the admission of the petition of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. to be declared insolvent. The cause of the insolvency is stated to be the stoppage of payment by the firm of Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co. in London, the unexpected calls on large sums of money in the lock-up of their funds, and the assets not immediately realisable, some of which heavily depricated in value. His Lordship admitted the petition and made the usual vesting order, granted six weeks time to file their petition.

When the news got abroad this morning that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. had suspended payment, the offices of the firm on the First Line Beach were besieged by crowds of depositors, many of whom had brought cheques to be cashed. But the outer gates were closed. A notice has been put up announcing that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. had suspended payment, although the crowd was thus excluded from the offices it was very orderly. The prevailing feeling appeared to be one of astonishment that such an old established and highly respected firm has been forced to close its doors. The hope that things would still come right is very prevalent although some who had all their savings deposited with the firm appeared to be very dejected. There was a strong force of European and Native police present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH CABINET.

General Picquart as War Minister.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

M. Clemenceau has undertaken to form a new Cabinet and has urged M. Bourgeois to retain the Foreign portfolio, but he has declined for reasons of health.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

It appears certain that General Picquart will be Minister of War in the new French Cabinet.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Terrible Loss at Wellington.

BANKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

News from Wellington, New Zealand, states that a tremendous conflagration broke out early this morning. The Union Bank, and other leading banks, a number of buildings, Insurance Companies, premises, and Hotels, etc., have been destroyed.

LATER.

Fifteen business buildings have been burned at Wellington. The damage amounts to £ 100,000 and the insurance to £ 73,500.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

JOINT ADVANCE TO PERSIA.

French Opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The *Temps* considers that the agreement between Russia and Great Britain concerning a secondary matter in Persia is an excellent augury for Anglo-French (? Anglo-Russian) friendship thus begun. Both Powers have an equal interest in maintaining order in Persia.

[The *Times* the other day, on the same strain, wrote :—There is, indeed, no slight analogy between the position of England and Russia in regard to Persia to-day and that of England and France in regard to Siam ten years ago. The Siamese question, which nearly plunged us into war with France when Lord Rosebery was Foreign Secretary in 1893, was settled three years later under Lord Salisbury by an Anglo-French agreement, confirmed and amplified in 1904, which, while safeguarding the future of Siam, defined and recognised the French and British spheres. Not only have the peace and prosperity of the Siamese Kingdom been assured by that agreement, but an era of dangerous international friction has made way for one of cordial Anglo-French co-operation, which resulted not long ago in a considerable loan being raised simultaneously in London and Paris on terms very advantageous to Siam. There is no reason that we can see in the present condition of Asiatic affairs why an Anglo-Russian agreement on analogous lines should not produce equally beneficial effects for the welfare of Persia and for the furtherance of a friendly understanding between Russia and ourselves. On the contrary, we see many reasons why both countries should welcome such an agreement, even if, to attain to it, each has to take to heart the excellent French maxim that *le mieux est l'ennemi du bien*. But to this end it is almost essential that no third party be allowed an opportunity or a pretext for intruding upon the Anglo-Russian *tete-a-tete*.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN TRADE IN PERSIA.

Captured by Competitors.

GLOOMY OUTBREAK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

A Russian steamer has returned to Odessa from her voyage to Persia and reports in the gloomiest terms of the condition of Russian trade in that country in consequence of the irregular communication owing to the disturbances prevailing in Russia.

The competitors of Russia have captured the market for Austrian sugar and American petroleum and have ousted Russian products. Other Russian goods have become unsaleable.

THE TROUBLE IN HUNGARY.

Resignation of Count Goluchouski.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Count Goluchouski has resigned owing to differences with the Hungarian Cabinet.

LATER.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the resignation of Count Goluchouski.

THE TSAR'S UKASE.

Freedom At Last.

M. STOLYPIN ON THE AGITATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The general effect of yesterday's Ukase is to relieve the peasants of the onerous authority of the Communes. The peasants can retain the benefits of the Communal system during employment elsewhere and can leave the Commune without its consent and join another.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

M. Stolypin has definitely declared in view of the coming election for the Duma that a Parliamentary Ministry is impossible in Russia where the Government must be outside all Parties.

WESTRALIA AND THE UNION.

Loyalty to the Commonwealth.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

At a public meeting held at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, a Resolution was passed unanimously declaring continued loyalty to the Commonwealth.

T. P. O'CONNOR ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Roosevelt the Mediator.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor continues his successful tour in America.

Speaking at Brooklyn he said the day may come when the rulers of the English and Irish peoples who regard President Roosevelt as their friend will be glad to find in him a mediator who will end the long and lamentable estrangement between the two peoples.

THE HAVANA CYCLONE.

More Gales and Floods.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Eleven days' gales and floods have devastated Curacoa, and many vessels have been wrecked.

THE LOSS OF THE "LUTIN."

Cause of the Catastrophe.

BRITISH SHIPS LEAVE BIZERTA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The English Warships which went to help in salving the submarine "Lutin" have left Bizerta. Before leaving, the Captains were entertained at luncheon most cordially on the French Cruiser.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 21.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora," with the English Mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPUTATION TO LORD ELGIN.

Humiliating Registration.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Gandhi has arrived in England to explain to Lord Elgin the grievances of the Transvaal Indians.

The humiliating Registration Ordinance is bitterly resented.

[The British Indians residing in Natal, in August last, sent a memorial to Lord Elgin objecting to their registration as natives or persons belonging to uncivilised races. In the petitioners' opinion, registration of those Indians who are included in the term uncivilised races is totally uncalled for, as Indians have never been found unwilling workers. They further pointed out that registration would be required of even cultured Indians. Finally, the petitioners urged that to bracket Indians and natives together, and to compel the former to deal with the Native Department before they can obtain a permit to own a firearm, which may be required for self-protection, would be extremely degrading.]

ENGLAND'S CLEANLINESS.

Opposition to the Soap Combine.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

Soap prices are advancing as the result of the Combine. Both the retailers and the public are indignant and are organising a strong opposition.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT DOVER.

Steamer Damages the Harbour.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

A Swedish steamer has crashed into the harbour works at Dover. As a result two four-hundred ton cranes were dislodged and damage estimated at £40,000 has been done.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT RECRUITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. G. C. Simpson of the Physical Laboratory in the University of Manchester, has been appointed by the Secretary of State as Assistant (Imperial Meteorologist) to the Director General of Observatories filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. L. Dallal from the Imperial Meteorological Department in November next.

Mr. Simpson leaves England about the 31st of October.

The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Mr. Simpson by the University of Manchester in June last.

Mr. John Evershed has been appointed by the Secertary of State to the newly-created post of Assistant to the Director of the Kodaikanal Solar Physics Observatory in the Pulni Hills, Madras.

Before proceeding to India to take up the duties of his office he has been permitted to visit most of the important Observatories in the United States of America, such as the Lick Mount, Wilson, Harvard, Princeton, Washington, Yerkes and Flagstaff (Arizona), for the the purpose of studying the methods to solar research followed at those observatories.

After he has completed his studies in America, Mr. Evershed will proceed from America to India *via* San Francsicso, Japan and Colombo. While in Japan he will spend a few days at Tokio to see what the Japanese are doing in earthquake observation. Mr. Evershed sailed from England on the 22nd of September for the United States and is expected to arrive in India about the 1st of January 1907.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

Re-timing of Mail Trains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

One subject which is engaging the attention of the Postal Conference at Simla is the re-timing of the Calcutta-Bombay and Calcutta-Punjab Mail Trains, as by the opening of the Grand Chord Line on the East Indian Railway in January next, some saving of time will be effected.

LATER.

The re-timing of mail trains is as follows :—

It has been arranged that the daily mail to Bombay will leave Howrah between 9 and 10 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 1·30 p.m. or earlier, or in about thirty-nine hours, while the Mail will leave Bombay at 10 p.m. and reach at 2-30 p.m.

The Punjab Mail will leave Lahore at 10 p. m. and arrive in Bombay about 5·30 p.m.

On English Mail days a Postal Express will run from Delhi to Bombay in time to catch the mail steamer.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN ENGINEER.

Two Natives of India Implicated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 22.

A dialolical attempt at murder is alleged to have been made on Saturday by two natives of India on the railway line near Insein, which is not far from Rangoon.

These two men had tied the Engineer of the Insein Railway Factory to the railway lines, but the driver of an approaching train, fortunately, saw the man in time, and, stopping his train, freed him from his perilous position. His two would-be murderers were arrested.

A DHOW WRECKED.

The Master of the s.s. "Florican," which has arrived in Bombay from Calcutta reports that on Thursday the 18th October at 3-50 p.m. while in Latitude 11° 55' North and Longitude 75° 0' East, while Mount Dilly bore N. 66° E, distauce 16 miles, they passed a country craft which had capsized. It was a two masted Dhow and apparently a craft of some importance. He considered it distinctly a great danger to navigation.

Large lug sails and two head sails were set and the craft was painted topside green and bottom white will the number 2405 C was on the side board.

KING Leopold has sent £1,000 to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, with a promise of more. In his letter his Majesty said :—"You know the great interest we take in the Liverpool School, how much we appreciate the devotion of the eminent men who study there, and I can give you the assurance that the Government of the Congo Free State, with the authorisation of the King, will continue to accord it its most lively patronage. On our side equally we are making great sacrifices for fighting against the terrible disease which claims so many victims among the native populations of Africa, and which also menaces Europeans."

LAST OF THE BOHEMIAN JUDGES.

RETIREMENT OF SIR ROBERT ROMER, L.J.

Some Famous Names from Lincoln's Inn.

LORDS JUSTICES AND SENIOR WRANGLERS.

["BOMBAY GAZETTE TELEGRAM."]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22

Lord Justice Romer retired through ill-health. The rumour is again current that Sir William Grantham and Sir Arthur Kekewick, High Court Judges, are about to retire.

By ARLEY.

Apart from the theory of ill-health, it was difficult to find a reason for the resignation of Lord Justice Romer, especially when it is mentioned that the admirable Judge is still well on the right side of seventy, and, as a matter of fact, has as yet only celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday. Except the newly appointed Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, he was the youngest of the Lords of Appeal. It is rare for a Judge of the High Court to retire before his seventieth year. Many do not retire before they are eighty. Sir James Bacon, the last of the Vice-Chancellors, was still sitting in the Chancery Division when he entered his ninetieth year. Lord Brampton, (Sir Henry Hawkins) was in his eighty-first year when he left the Bench in 1898. Lord Field, who was ninety-three a couple of months ago, was seventy-seven when he went into retirement. Several of our present-day Judges are well over seventy and are still active. Longevity and the Law have long been synonymous, notwithstanding that no other profession requires the burning of so much midnight oil.

By the resignation of Sir Robert Romer, the Law Courts in the Strand lose not only a very learned Judge but also the last of the Judges of the now almost extinct Bohemian school. Robert Romer was born in London just four months before that other famous lawyer, Sir Edward Clarke, made his appearance in a tiny room over his father's shop in King William Street, hard by the Bank. Robert Romer and Edward Clarke were thrown by force of circumstances into that world which was made up of the clever men of the time. They had an especial acquaintance with the men whose pens were powerful forty years ago.—Clarke as a reporter for the *Standard* and *Morning Herald* in the House of Commons, and Romer as the son-in-law of Mark Lemon, the most famous of Mr. Punch's witty scribes. Romer was himself the son of a musical composer of some note, and he daily hob-nobbed with all the lights of the theatrical firmament of that time. Clarke and he, too, were both alumni of Lincoln's Inn, and together they knew all the men who for forty years after made legal history. Clarke went the Old Home Circuit, on which, when he was "called," was that other still living legal Bohemian, Lord Brampton, then Henry Hawkins, Q. C., who had already achieved much distinction, but who was destined to secure world-wide fame as leader for the Crown in the prosecution of the Tichborne claimant for perjury. Now Lord Brampton and Lord Justice Romer are the two only living Judges whose youth was passed in that clever but cosmopolitan circle whose haunt was—and to some extent still is—the Alsatia of history. One other famous member of this coterie was the late Lord Russell of Killowen, also of Lincoln's Inn who, as he tells us in his "Reminiscences," was eking out his earnings at the Bar by writing for the papers which issued from Fleet Street. All the rest of our Judges are the sons of lawyers, officers, and country gentlemen of an exclusive and not too interesting school.

Sir Robert Romer, however, went in for a Varsity career, and greatly distinguished himself at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he was Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1863. At twenty-seven years of age he was a Fellow of his College—a remarkable achievement—and before he was thirty he was Cambridge's Examiner in Civil Law. In due course, Robert Romer played a part in many famous cases, and fourteen years' successful practice brought him silk. In 1881 he became leader in the Court of Mr. Justice Chitty. (What a name Chitty is to conjure with in the Law, by the way. The name is now being perpetuated in India in the person of Mr Justice Chitty of the High Court of Lahore.

In November, 1890, Sir Edward Kay was created a Lord Justice of Appeal, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Sir Robert Romer as a Justice of the Chancery Division. In 1899 he was made a Lord Justice of Appeal. Sir Robert Romer has now been on the Bench for more than fifteen years. Unlike some of his Equity brethren, he has been no less successful in dealing with the common-law work of the Court of Appeal than he has been when hearing Chancery cases. Common sense and great erudition do not invariably go hand in hand. In the case of Romer, L.J., they did. The three Lord Justice Senior Wranglers will not have been associated together for long. Stirling, L. J., has gone already, and now that Lord Justice Romer follows him into retirement, Fletcher Moulton, L. J., alone represents the Blue Ribbon of Mathematics.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A BARRISTER.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

The case in which Syed Zabur-ud-din Ahmed, Barrister-at-law stands charged with cheating the Bank of Bengal by using a forged cheque bearing the signature of Mr. Sen Gupta, Barrister-at-Law, was finally disposed of to-day by Mr. D. Swinhoe.

The Magistrate framed charges under Sections 420 (cheating), 468 (forgery) and 471 (using as genuine a forged document.) The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. The court committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing High Court Criminal Sessions.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Captain Hume, R. E., Survey Department, has been permitted to revert to the Home establishment from the 13th of February 1907.

2nd Lieutenant Dane, Unattached List, is posted to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Waters, 40th Pathans, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon'ble H. W. Addington is posted to the 41st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, *vice* Colonel O'Neill vacated.

Major Buchanan, 54th Sikhs, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment *vice* Colonel Brownlow vacated.

Colonel Brock V. D., Commandant Southern Maharatta Rifles, and Colonel Goodwin, V.D., Commanding 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, have been selected by the Commander-in-Chief for appointment as honorary Aides-de-Camp on his Excellency's personal Staff.

Major Arderne, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The death is announced of Captain O.O. Halliday, R. E., at Poona on 18th October from heart disease.

Lieutenant J. E. Hext, 31st Lancers, is appointed Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class.

Major C. Rose, Army Veterinary Corps, proceeds home on relief.

Captain A. Dalgleish and Lieutenant J. Russell, Army Veterinary Corps, will be transferred to the Home establishment on the termination of their present Leave.

Major W. V. L. Cowie, Cantonment Magestrates' department, has been granted an extension of leave until 14th April 1908.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Departure from Bangalore.

SPEECH ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AT VELLORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 21.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and Staff left by mail train at 8-30 o'clock this evening for Katpadi and Vellore. The departure was private.

Among those present on the platform to see them off were the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Fraser, Resident, Sir J. Madhava Rao, Dewan, Raja Murli Manohar of Hyderabad, Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Renny, Assistant Resident, and Mr. Moore, Collector.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 22.

His Excellency the Governor's visit to the Maharaja of Mysore having terminated yesterday, he arrived at Vellore to-day.

In the course of a joint reply to four addresses of welcome Sir Arthur Lawley said : "On the subject of local self-government I hope and believe I am a friend to local self-government. I think I am alive to the advantage which accrues when administrative acts are accomplished with the knowledge and consent of the people themselves. I realise the high value of the public spirit which is engendered and fostered by the system enabling the citizens of the country to have voice and to exercise control in the management of public affairs, especially in this country do I regard the arena of local self-government as the best possible training ground wherein the underlying principles of representative institutions may be demonstrated to the people, appreciated by them before their application in a wider sphere of central government. It seems to me that this process must in India be slow and gradual. This country is not predisposed to the system of representative institutions as we understand them in England either by its past history or by its previous methods of administration, or by habits and instincts of the people themselves. So I say I believe the process must be a slow and gradual one if efficiency of administration is to be maintained. I believe that it would be the reverse of wisdom and prudence to attempt to pace force."

LORD KITCHENER UNWELL.

Goes to Umballa for a Change.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has again been indisposed during the last days with a return of a slight fever. The cold weather after years in the Sudan does not suit him and he has consequently decided to go down to Umbala tomorrow (Tuesday) where he will stay for a few days with General Clements and it is hoped he will be able to throw off the fever. Colonel Tate, R. A. M. C., will accompany him. None of his Excellency's engagements have been put off.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Prescribed periods in Millitary History.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

In continuation of India Army Order No. 149 of 1906, as amended by No. 1906, and with particular reference to the conditions as regards Consecutvie Examinations as laid down in King's Regulations, the following are the special periods of Military History on which papers will be set at the examinations stated for October 1907. First paper will be on general questions on the Peninsular Campaign from March 1811 to the end of October 1813. Campaign set for the second time. 2nd paper in Vittoria 1813 from May to the end of June 1813 (set for the first time in March 1907) October 1907 and March 1908.

1st Paper on general questions will be on the Campaign in the Peninsular and the South of France, from the middle of May 1813 to the end of the war ; 2nd paper will be on the Campaign in the Peninsular and the South of France from 12th July 1813 (the day Marshal Soult took ever command from King Joseph) till the end of the war. Campaign set for the first time in October 1907. The Campaign to be set for the first time in March 1908 will be announced in India Army Orders during April 1907. No detailed questions will be set with reference to the action of the Spanish and Portuguese armies and no questions of any kind will be set with reference to these armies when their action had no bearing on that of the British Troops.

MADRAS MAHOMEDANS.

Thanks for Abolition of Quarantine

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 22.

At a public meeting of the Muslim Community held on Saturday evening last under the presidency of Mr. Price, Arcot, the following resolutions were adopted : (1) That the thanks of the Muslim Community of the Province be conveyed to the Secretary of State for India and his Excellency the Viceroy for abolishing the quarantine restrictions on pilgrims at Bombay ; (2). That a memorial from the Community signed by the president of the meeting be sent to the Viceroy requesting him to recommend to the Secretary of State to confer on qualified Mahomedans available in the Province a High Court Judgeship in each of the High Courts of India ; (3). That a Sub-Committee be formed consisting of five members including the president of the meeting to draft a memorial to be sent to the Viceroy on the subject referred to.

Another resolution authorised the president to forward a telegram to the Viceroy informing him of the gist of the first two.

THE CHITRAL TROOPS.

Amuse Themselves en Route.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The relieved Chitral Troops marched into Ziarat on 17th October and escorted by the 40th Pathans the whole Column started for India on the 18th. On the previous evening the camp gave itself up to amusement. The men of escort built a huge fire and performed wild Pathan dances around it. The Dogras joined in, as did also some of the Chitral Levies. This so fired some wild hill men who were looking on that they sent for their extraordinary musical instruments and musicians and for an hour or two performed a sort of two-step dance which was loudly applauded by the Pathans and Dogras. The health of the whole Force was excellent.

DURWAN FOUND DEAD;

Foul Play Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCULTTA, OCTOBER 22.

Early this morning a Durwan employed at the Hooghly Hydraulic press was found lying dead between two godowns, his head being a mass gashes.

It is suspected he was done to death by other Durwans over a dispute.

THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

Poona in Plague Time.

SLACKNESS IN CANTONMENTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 21.

There is no doubt whatever that something is wrong with this place. All around one notices a depressed air, and the only things that seem to have any vim about them are the funerals that pass noisily along the road in front of one's hotel of an afternoon. If the great God Ram sleeps between 2-30 and 5, his rest must be almost as much disturbed as that of a fashionable doctor. But, after all, I only noticed five funerals this afternoon, and I had an uneasy sort of feeling that the remaining scores of dead had not been properly buried. Perhaps, however, there are other ways to the burning ghat. My observations of plague extend only to the Cantonments. Plague in the City is decreasing rapidly for the excellent reason that there is hardly any one to catch it. You will find a large portion of the population of Poona encamped between here and Lanowli. Some of them come in to do their duty and work in Poona ; others stay peacefully by the roadside. As far as the bazaar is concerned, all crisis is at an end ; but the Cantonments—well, that is another story !

To put it shortly, the Cantonments are in a state of nerve and funk. The place is simply full of fleas, and since the specialists from home discovered that fleas conveyed plague, a new terror has been added to existence. Formerly, the plague-nervous mind concentrated its attention upon dead rats. Now-a-days, you deluge the rat with petroleum, burn it, and then concentrate your mind upon the fleas that were on its body—and are ? Ah, that is a rather different matter. At the present moment the Cantonments of this benighted city and the inhabitants thereof have gone mad on the subject of fleas. Poona has always been noted for its fleas and inmates they have been accepted as a rather objectionable, but not particularly harmful, fact. Now, all is changed, and the whole place is mad about fleas. Most of the inhabitants of the Cantonments have pitched tents in their compounds and are sleeping in the same. They are also engaged in treating their servants' quarters and godowns with that particularly loathsome thing "Pesterine." I have not come across anyone using this preventive in his dining or drawing room, for the very good reason that the cure is really worse than the disease. But wherever it can be used with impunity, it is used.

At the moment, the principal difficulty in Cantonments is servants. A fair number of them have died, and the remainder are not unnaturally anxious to go to their native country until the unpleasantness has passed by. It is really very difficult to blame them. To my mind, one of the most remarkable features of the plague in India has been the extraordinary way in which servants have remained true to their masters and stopped on in what were practically death traps. One would think it required a good deal of courage to remain in a chawl from which plague victims were being daily carried forth to the burning ghat or cemetery. And yet the last ten years in Bombay have shown us that our native sepoys and clerks do this without fear or trembling. White men, placed in a similar position, would have failed utterly. They do not look upon death and hereafter in the same philosophic way that a native of this country does. They put a higher price upon life, and so they are less ready to risk it. To the Native, life is nothing, and proper burial is everything. So they stay on in the midst of death in order to see each other out in proper form. And yet great credit is due to them. Humanity is much the same under all religions, and the fact that the Native will face death willingly in order to see his casteman duly buried, speaks highly for his religion and the value he puts upon it. I take off my hat to the Natives who have stood by their posts during plague epidemics. Had we, white men, been exposed to similar risks, would we have faced them as bravely ? I do not believe it.

The really striking thing about the present epidemic in Poona Cantonments is that nothing worth speaking of is being done by those in authority. The Cantonment Magistrate is not here, and the Military authorities, who are after all responsible for the welfare of their Cantonment, have done nothing. Whether they could do anything of value is another matter. The fact remains that they have not attempted to do anything. This state of affairs does not reflect any credit upon the Powers that-be. One would have thought, for example, that a strong military guard might have altogether prevented the ingress of plague cases from the bazar into the Cantonments. It may be that it would not ; the complaint is that it has not been tried. The late General Gaisford had probably got hold of the wrong end of the stick, but he worked it for all it was worth. At present, the authorities seem to be content to simply look on. This is not at all as it should be. A very grave situation ought to be gravely faced. The principal and regrettable fact in Poona Cantonments is that it is not faced at all. Individuals are doing what they can to protect themselves ; but those in authority, well—what are they doing ?

It is difficult to see any satisfactory answer to this question. I would be the very last to criticise where criticism is not fairly due, but it is common talk in the Clubs that nothing is being done.

The Gymkhana has not been without its dead rats and the bungalows round the Western India Club are full of plague. Both the British regiments have moved out under canvas round about the race-course. Their absence from the Lines afforded the occasion for nocturnal robberies. Some of the robbers were captured and one was shot, and the rumour is that they are men of the native army, which is unpleasant, if true.

There are some of the facts concerning plague in Poona at present. Are there any deductions to be drawn from them ? Last year there was practically no plague in Poona ; this year it is truly a city of the dead. In Bombay, the plague returns, season after season, with almost clockwork regularity. Why should there be plague in Poona this year and none last ? No one knows. Does anyone really know anything valuable about plague. With great deference to the scientists at Parel, the popular, and perhaps mistaken, verdict is that we know just as much about plague now as we did ten years ago ; and that is so for all practical purposes. The fact that fleas carry plague is about as interesting as the fact that motor cars carry passengers. It does not seem to bring us a step nearer the solution of the problem of getting rid of it. I am a great believer in the work done by Professor Haffkine, but even inoculation with his serum does not always do much good. A case was mentioned to me only yesterday in which out of six servants recently inoculated four had died. The grip of plague on this country grows stronger and wider every day, and there is nothing to give us hope.

Since writing the above, I am informed that there are still 50,000 people in Poona. It seems difficult to believe in view of the very deserted condition of the town.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Fireman Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

Last night a serious railway collision took place between a Goods train and a shunting light railway engine on a siding of Naihatty Railway station of the E. B. S. Railway. The Goods train was passing over the siding when a light engine was shunting. The light engine was partly damaged and the fireman was badly injured.

Mr. William H. Michael, the American Consul-General at Calcutta, states that the subject of ostrich farming is receiving considerable attention from those interested in the development of India. He says there are millions of acres of land well suited to ostrich farming, and the soil and climate are as well adapted for this husbandry as that of Africa or Egypt. Ostrich farms could be started on the edge of the Indian desert, in Sind, and in Baluchistan, which are at present poor and unproductive because of barren soils and scant and irregular rains, whereas the tracts would suit the birds.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

WESTRALIAN SECESSION.

State Debts.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES.

MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 23.

Federal Ministers and members do not take very seriously the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia seeking severance from the Commonwealth on account of the failure of the Senate to pass the Desert Railway Bill. The Prime Minister, when seen yesterday, said that if the interplay of interests in the Senate which brought about the defeat of the Railway Survey Bill had been understood at Perth, the conclusion could not have been drawn that there was any lack of interest on the part of the Federation in the welfare of Western Australia. The whole incident was, in Mr. Deakin's opinion, largely influenced by the approaching close of the session. The Federal Treasurer, Sir John Forrest, expressed a hope that the Western Australian Assembly would not go further with the matter. Separation from the Federation by the western State was not in the interests of that State.

STATE DEBTS BILL.

The Constitution Amendment Bill relating to State debts stands in danger of being rejected by the House of Representatives on its second appearance in that House, notwithstanding the concession made by Government during its passage through the Senate. The Labour party declares that it will on no account support the Bill now that the Senate has inserted an amendment which practically binds the Commonwealth Treasurer, by retaining in the constitution the clause which prevents him from taking over a portion of the debts of one State without taking over a proportionate part of the debts of all the other States. The mere power to take over all the debts down to date is, in the opinion of labour members, only a barren possession if the Commonwealth Treasurer is not to be free to work conversions on the money market whenever favourable opportunities present themselves. "I would rather see the Bill dropped," said one prominent Labour member, who is very well disposed towards the Government, yesterday, "than see it pass in its present mutilated condition. Why should we tie ourselves up in this fashion, when we propose to confer a boon upon the States ? The thing is neither practical politics, common sense nor any thing else." The attitude taken up by the Labour party is a vindication of the position assumed by Senator Best when the announcement was made in the Senate on Thursday that the Government had decided not to press for the omission of the clause in the constitution which tied the Commonwealth Treasurer's hands. Senator Best then declared that his interest in the bill had largely faded away as the result of this confession to ill-instructed opposition.

"I only want a million from London," said the Premier yesterday, when referring to the favourable comments made in London upon his arrangements for the £4,000,000 conversion loan. The Agent-General has announced in London that £1,000,000 of the loan will be available for subscription in London up till 1st January at par, bearing 3½ per cent. interest. The Premier yesterday received a letter from Mr. J. M. Gillespie, who is visiting London, in which he referred to the impending loan operation. Writing on 27th August, Mr. Gillespie said the money market was much easier than when he arrived, and everything looked promising for the success of the loan. It was a pity, he added, that it was not possible to make the interest payable in either Melbourne or London at the option of holders on their giving six months' notice of their desire to change. He knew that there was a difficulty regarding this with the London and Westminster Bank but was sure that the difference could be adjusted if it was dealt with judiciously, and he felt confident that such an arrangement would add to the prospects of the coming flotation.

IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES.

With the view of improving the breed of horses, the Government recently decided that when requested by local agricultural societies or organisers of horse parades, it would send qualified veterinary officers to inspect the stallions travelling in the district. The examination was to be for any unsoundness of an hereditary character. In the case of animals found to be free from such defects, a Government certificate of soundness would be given. It was felt that the people of the district would then be in a position to judge between the sound and unsound sires. The Korumburra residents were the first to take advantage of this, and at their request Mr. C. S. Cameron, chief veterinary officer of the Agricultural department, attended a horse parade held there on Saturday. Nineteen stallions entered, and there was a high percentage of passes, owners of horses known to be defective having, of course, kept out of the competition. A favourable opinion was expressed locally of the new system. Owing to the lateness of the season, there will probably only be about two more parades, but next season it is expected that the examination of stallions for certificates of soundness will be general.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Another project which is "to draw closer the bonds of our Imperial unity," has been submitted to the Premier. The Rev. J. T. R. Curwen Campbell, chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Pau, France, and sometime Archdeacon of Bathurst, New South Wales, has sent to the Government a circular letter giving particulars of a scheme initiated by the Anglican Church conference at Lille, France, in May last. The scheme is for providing scholarships and nominations in certain schools in the United Kingdom, Paris, Dusseldorf, Dresden and other educational centres on the Continent "for colonially born young people." It is proposed to offer a limited number of scholarships whereby the fees would be reduced 50 per cent., and a larger number of nominations whereby a reduction of 30 per cent, would be made in fees. These privileges are to be granted to British born boys and girls residing in the colonies, not under 15 years of age, who are specially recommended as to conduct. For a scholarship they must have gained the highest number of marks in a test examination in the colony in which they reside, and for the nominations they must be specially recommended as to capability and character by the principal of their school. The Rev. J. T. R. Curwen Campbell suggests that the Government of Victoria should give publicity to the "profit to the State upon this matter. It is not clear from the letter how the money is to be raised, but probably a subscription list will follow. Fortunately for Victoria, parents need not send boys or girls at the critical age of fifteen to European boarding schools in order to give them a sound secondary education.

REPATRIATION OF KANAKAS.

Representatives who do not come from Queensland are inclined to think that the white Australia policy has resulted in the Commonwealth treating that State very generously. The action of Queensland in introducing Pacific Islanders has cost other States who did not import this cheap labour several hundreds of thousands of pounds in sugar bonus. There is now some objection to the Commonwealth paying towards the repatriation of the coloured people. The estimates for 1906 1907

by one-half, and moved accordingly. After a long discussion, during which members emphasised the necessity of dealing humanely with the Kanakas, a vote of £12,500 was agreed to.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

With respect to the manning and officering of the Australian torpedo fleet and the relation of the force to the Admiralty and to the Commonwealth, the Prime Minister made an important statement yesterday afternoon. "We intend," said Mr. Deakin, "to draw officers and men for the Commonwealth boats as far as possible from Australians who are now gaining experience on board the ships of the Australian squadron, and from those Australians who are to be sent to England to go through courses of instruction in the naval and torpedo schools under the best British experts. Our men will, of course, be Australians, and will be directly and solely under Commonwealth control. They will, however, not lose touch with the Royal Navy, for we hope to arrange for occasional inspections by the Admiral on the Australian station, and in other ways they will be in close relations with British methods. In time of war the Government of the day in Australia will have to decide how far the Commonwealth naval forces shall be under Admiralty control."

In order that the preparatory work alluded to may be thoroughly performed it will be necessary for the Minister of Defence to at once free Captain Cresswell from his responsibilities as Naval Commandant of Victoria. It is, therefore, probable that before the year is out Captain Tickell will become Victorian Commandant once more; Commander Colquhoun will be promoted to captain and sent with a proportionate increase of salary to Queensland; and other important changes in personnel will be made. It may be necessary for Captain Cresswell or Commander Colquhoun to pay a flying visit to England, when the new Parliament has met, to supervise the construction of the model torpedo boats and destroyers.

MILITARY REFORMS.

The reduction of the Military Committee's proposals by £130,000—not, by the way, a reduction of the present military vote—and the rejection by the Government of its advice with respect to the conversion of the volunteers into militia do not exhaust the list of military reforms upon which the Government and its principal technical advisers intend to insist. The Government relies upon the new Inspector-General to instil greater technical efficiency into the working of the various divisional head quarters staffs. The reign of the "ten to four" staff officers is to end, and every permanent soldier, from the commandant down to the sergeant-instructor, will have to justify his existency by results. An evidence of the impersonal standard now to be set up was given in the recent list of promotions. The omission of certain names told its own tale. The renewal of certain appointments, too, is another indication of the new order of things. The officers included in the renewal list will have to put the extra breathing time given them to such good use that by the end of the current financial year they can be of much greater use to the army than they are at present. Commandants will have to work harder and more sympathetically with the militia, volunteer and rifle club elements in their forces. Some sweeping changes are predicted in some of the State staffs when the new estimates are compiled. Instalments thereof are to be expected before then. Consideration is being given by the Minister of Defence to the proposed establishment of an arsenal for the manufacture of guns and small arms.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING BILL.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Amateur Turf Club at Menzie's Hotel on Tuesday afternoon several references were made to the Anti-Gambling Bill now before Parliament. Mr J N Arthur, aprominent racing man, expressed the opinion that the racing clubs should speak out at this juncture. They had been told that Mr. Bent had decided to let some of the drastic clauses of the bill drop, but they were not aware which of the clauses were to be dropped. He took a decided objection to the clauses which would prevent newspapers publishing betting quotations. The Government might even go so far as to arrange their programmes. It was well known that whenever the Government interfered there was nothing but red tape. Of course the limitation would not enterfered with the present number of days of the V. A. T. C. or for the V. R. C. but there was no knowing when their club might want an extra day or two. They might meet with misforture such as a tornado or their stands being burnt down, and extra days might be required to raise funds. It was a free country and he thought people should be allowed personal freedom, as long as they did not interfere with other people. It was for the racing clubs and the trotting club to all work together amicably—whether they were registered or unregistered—to remonstrate against the proposed interference. He observed that the bill proposed to reduce the number of days for pony racing, and he thought they should help the pony people in their protest against that. He, however, disapproved of the suggestion made by the supporters of pony racing that the Government should take control of racing. If the Government did that the pony people would find they would "fall in." We had extremists in our midst—Mr. Judkins, for instance, whom he had not the slightest hesitation in describing as a crank. That gentleman tried to preach morality; but they all knew what his morality was like. A man who made criminal allegations, and would neither substantiate nor retract them, he did not think need to preach morality to any other man. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. M'Arthur) had always a suspicion of people who were endeavoring to make others moral—he had doubts as to their own morality. He thought the Government had been influenced by a certain section simply because of others remaining silent. He could not understand Mr. Bent; he used to be a good sport.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The keen struggle in the Senate over the passage of the bill to amend the constitution so as to enable the Commonwealth. Parliament to raise special duties to provide the revenue for such schemes as old age pensions has ended in the bill being laid aside, as the Government failed to secure an absolute majority on the third reading. Strenuous efforts were made by both sides to secure the support of the few waverers whose votes would turn the scale either way, and although at the last moment Senator Fraser (V.), amidst a storm of dissent from the Opposition benches, announced his intention of voting for the bill, the Government still required another vote, and failed to get it. When the House divided, 18—just half the Senate—voted for the bill, and 13 against. "You have killed old age pensions," called out several Government members when the President announced that as there was not a statutory majority in favour of the bill it must be laid aside.

A.

SINGAPORE LIBEL CASE.

2,000 dollars damages for Mr. M, Harris,

A somewhat extraordinary libel action has just concluded at Singapore, in which Mr. Montagu Harris, a barrister of the Inner Temple and an advocate and solicitor praeising in the Singapore Court, sued the "Eastern Daily Mail" to recover 50,000 dols. damage for libel. The plaintiff was educated at Harrow, Christ Church, Heidelberg and Paris. He sues the three defendants, who are, respectively, the proprietor, the late editor and the printer and publisher of a local paper known as the "Eastern Daily Mail and Straits Morning Advertiser," for damages for an alleged libel published in their issue of the 16th June last, which, he contends, was intended to and did hold him up to ridicule, and in consequence of which he has been greatly injured in health, credit and reputation.

The matter alleged as libellous is an article purporting to describe with some minuteness of detail the life-history and personal appearance of the plaintiff, who is mentioned by name. Under a prominent and eye-taking headline which runs "Men of the Moment," his name appears in thick black type, after which come the words: "Is H Israelo's New Moses?" After this there follow to paragraphs referring to the Zionist movement and then it goes on: The leader of this latter section of Zionists is Mr. Montagu Harris, the well-known popular barrister, and he it is who, when the scheme finally materialises, will lead his co-religionists to their 20th Century Land of Promise. Fate and his own inclination, in other words, have combined to make him the Moses of a new exodus."

It then goes on: "Of course, Mr. Montagu Harris is a Jew to the backbone, and proud of the fact. Born in London in the year 1864 and practically self-educated, he began life as a dealer in 'old clo,' in Petticoat Lane. He then took to journalism and finally blossomed forth as a popular barrister, inventor and story writer."

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for 2,000 dollars and costs.

The defendants have notified an appeal.

CAMEOS OF OLD INDIA.

HISTORICAL SELECTIONS.

No. III.

(Extracts from the Library of a Bibliophile.)

If an old Indian resident of 1770 or 1780 were to arise from the grave to re-visit the scene of his labours, the first thing to strike him would be the magnificent improvement in the appearance of the European portion of the towns, especially of the capital—Calcutta. It is recorded in the biography of Lord Teignmouth that when His Lordship (then Mr. Shore) arrived in India as a young writer on the Bengal Establishment "he found the City of Calcutta consisting of houses not two or "three of which were furnished with venetian blinds or glass "windows, solid shutters being generally used and rattans (like "stone used for the bottoms of chairs in lieu of panes of glass), "whilst little provision was made against the heat of the climate. "The town was rendered unhealthy by the effluvia of open drains, "etc."

Whatever may be the state of the drains now-a-days—and in some parts of the town it is bad enough—nothing can be said against the houses. The absence of glass windows—an evil of no trifling magnitude during a great part of the year, when it is of the utmost consequence to exclude the hot air—is almost unknown in the European residences of Calcutta. In Madras, however, a large proportion of the houses are deficient in this essential item of comfort. In Calcutta, people shut up their houses; in Madras, they throw them open. In the former, the chief object is to exclude the wind, the dust, and the glare; in the latter, to admit the Madrasee's boast, the delightful sea-breeze. We imagine that time has done more to increase the comfort of a residence in an Indian city than to add to its splendour. Fifty years ago, though the Governor-General was no better housed than his neighbours, there were many fine buildings in Calcutta. A French traveller who visited India in 1789-90 says:—

"The Governor-General of the English Settlements east of the Cape of Good Hope resides at Calcutta. As there is no palace yet built for him, he lives in a house on the Esplanade, opposite the citadel. The house is handsome, but by no means equal to what it ought to be for a personage of so much importance. Many private individuals in the town have houses as good; and if the Governor were disposed to any extraordinary luxury, he must curb his inclination for want of the necessary accommodation of room. (The house of the Governor of Pondicherry is much more magnificent.) As we enter the town, a very extensive square opens before us, with a large piece of water in the middle, for the public use. The pond has a grass-plot round it, and the whole is enclosed by a wall breast high, with a railing on the top. The sides of this enclosure are each nearly five hundred yards in length. The square itself is composed of magnificent houses, which render Calcutta not only the handsomest town in Asia, but one of the finest in the world."

We must accept the testimony of M. Grandpre with all confidence, for it is the testimony of an enemy. The square of which he writes, known now-a-days as "Tank Square"—subsequently as Dalhousie Square—remains in all its primitive magnificence. Half a century has altered it but little, save on one of the four sides which runs parallel to the river, where formerly stood the old fort, now no longer in existence. In its place we have a range of buildings—the Union Bank, the Bonded Warehouse, and others. But the present magnificence of the city is not derived from the four sides of this fine square, but from scores of splendid edifices which have sprung up all around it—edifices which have earned for Calcutta the high-sounding name of the "City of Palaces." The Government House at Calcutta, on a moderate calculation, would hold a dozen such palaces as that of the Pondicherry Governor, and leave plenty of room for His Excellency and all his troops into the bargain. Then there are other public buildings of splendid aspect—a Town Hall, another hall cylept Metcalfe, fine churches—not known in M. Grandpre's time, though Calcutta was not then churchless; and a theatre somewhat different in every respect from that of which the French writer set down the record: "Close to the old Fort is the Theatre, which does not accord in appearance with the general beauty of the town, and in which there are seldom dramatic representations for want of performers."

This reproach—which never would have been uttered had the French been the original settlers in Calcutta, for their first thought is ever the creation of a theatre and the garrisoning thereof (theatrical representation not even being held incompatible with a state of active warfare)—cannot be levelled now-a-days against the denizens of the Metropolis. Since M. Grandpre's time another theatre has been built, another has been destroyed, and the City of Palaces now boasts of a new one, with somewhat more actors than patrons.

But the public buildings of Calcutta have not earned for the city the proud title by which it is so often distinguished. The "Palaces" are the private dwelling-houses. Few cities can boast of so many imposing edifices. "Palaces" they are not—and an English nobleman might think them pig-styes. They are, with few exceptions, according to English notions, indifferent houses; but a number of them congregated within a small space have a very imposing effect. They are white; the atmosphere through which they are seen is peculiarly clear; they are generally of an extensive frontage, often situated in an open space; and if not very fine specimens of architecture, they are helped out with a liberal supply of pillars and porticoes, which are always adjuncts to the picturesque. M. Grandpre said of the houses which he saw in 1790:

"All the houses in India have argamasse roofs, that is to say, they are flat with a balastrade round them. It is there that the inhabitants in the morning and evening take the air. Some are ornamented with a circular range of pillars on the first story, making a sort of gallery to which they retire when the heat of the day is over." Regarding the houses in Bombay, Mr. Forbes (*Oriental Memories*) wrote as follows about the same period:—"The English houses at Bombay, though neither in large nor elegant as those of Calcutta and Madras, were comfortable and well furnished; they were built in the European style of architecture, as much as the climate would admit of; but lost something of that appearance by the addition of verandahs or covered piazzas to shade the apartments most exposed to the sun. When illuminated and filled with social parties in the evening, these verandahs gave the town a very cheerful appearance; but since I left India, the town houses have been almost deserted by the English, who reside entirely at their country villas: the gentlemen only go to the Fort in the morning to transact their business, devoting the evening to domestic pleasure and convivial meetings at their garden house." The same practice was pursued then, as now, at Madras. The Reverend James Cordener, in his "Voyage to India," referring to a somewhat later period (1798) wrote:—

"The houses are good and generally of two storeys high, but few people live constantly in them; in the afternoon they are almost all empty and the Town looks quite deserted. The better sort of inhabitants at Madras may be said to live altogether in the country. Every gentleman has a villa at a little distance from the town. The ladies seldom approach the Fort—very few of them attend Divine Service there on Sundays, and the gentlemen use it only as the scene of business: they repair thither after breakfast and return to their villas before dinner. Their conveyances are palanquins and carriages. Walking abroad is a thing unknown among Europeans."

We are very much in the same condition now in respect of the outward aspect of our houses, but not of the number of them, nor of their internal fittings-up. Good houses have multiplied and are multiplying at the Presidencies, especially at Calcutta, where we have magnificent rows of houses on spots which formerly were noisome swamps. Mr. Tennant, the author of *The Indian Recreations*, wrote from Calcutta in 1796 as follows:—"The activity and enterprise of the English is, perhaps, nowhere better displayed than in the rapid enlargement of the Town. In the memory of persons still living here, the European houses were mean and comparatively few in number. Those of the natives are, in general, still paltry huts; but as prospects of gain, or, at least, of employment are always opening in the vicinity of European society, the number of their dwellings has increased in a still greater proportion than that of Europeans."

Bishop Middleton wrote in 1818:—"Calcutta, considering that it has risen from two or three miserable fishing villages within 120 years, is probably the most surprising place in the world."

And in another letter he wrote:—"Nothing can exceed the beauty of Calcutta—I mean the European part. In every direction, as I look out of the window, I see an assemblage of white villas and trees and tanks. The Church is, I think, without exception, the handsomest modern edifice of the kind I ever saw."

We are every year improving, too, the in-door comforts and elegance of our domiciles. We were not very long in discovering that large and lofty rooms, opening into one another with doors and windows in every possible direction, were better adapted to a tropical climate than the low, close, passage-surrounded apartments, designed with elaborate ingenuity for the exclusion of air, which make up our ordinary residences in England. After a time, we came to a due understanding of the value of glass-windows and Venetian doors; and having attained every possible contrivance for the mitigation of the severity of the climate, we have betaken ourselves to the work of adorning our dwelling-houses—not always, it must be admitted, without some sacrifice of bodily comfort. Year after year has witnessed the introduction of fresh European refinements; our dwellings have grown less and less oriental; and though the change has not been unattended with inconvenience, we incline to think that, on the whole, we are gainers by it. Our rooms are no longer bare and unencumbered; they are chock full of European furniture; the walls are hung with paintings; the floors are covered with warm carpets; the doors, perhaps the windows, are curtained. Hence an increase, perhaps, of warmth and an unquestionable accession of mosquitoes. But there is a more cheerful look about the rooms—the eye is pleased, the spirits are raised, there is a greater feeling of home. The mistake of over-cramming one's rooms with furniture, as though they were upholsterers' warehouses, is too common not to be readily admitted; but for these errors of taste the system itself is not accountable. Every good thing will find people only too ready to over-do it, and the extravagances of its more tasteless votaries is no proof of the viciousness of any fashion. It is undeniable that, within the last few years, the internal aspect of our houses has brightened up greatly, and in no part of the menage is this more strikingly apparent—in no one social improvement is the operation of an extended Trade more discernible—than in the furniture of the dinner table. The quantity of fine plate, fine glass, and fine porcelain to be seen at the tables of men of moderate income, would astonish an old "Qui-hye" of the last century; and he would look with little less surprise at the display of ornamental ware in all our drawing-rooms—the bronze, the papier mache, the porcelain, the alabaster, and, more than all, the beautiful glass lamps and lustres of every concsivable device, superseding the tasteless wall-shades which stood out of old in all their ugliness from the unvaried surface of white-wash plastered over the side of our rooms.

But still more remarkable than the change in the aspect of the principal European abiding-places are the changes in the aspect of European society. We shall not attempt to give anything which can aspire to be regarded as a complete picture of these changes, but content ourselves with noticing a few of its most prominent features. Old Indians, as we have already had occasion to observe, have been generally conceived to be distinguished for excessive wealth, diseased livers, a repulsive querulousness of manner, and a luxurious way of life. Who has not heard of the enormous fortunes and the Sardanapalian luxuriousness of the "Nabobs" of the old time? How far the general opinion may have been correct, we pretend not oracularly to decide; but it may be permitted to us in all modesty to suggest a doubt. That large fortunes were made sometimes, and that the extreme of Oriental luxury was indulged in by some European residents and hence imported in a modified form into the West, is a fact sufficiently well established for us most willingly to concede; but we question whether these examples ought not rather to be regarded as forming the exceptions than the rule. The truth, it appears to us, is that, in the old times, very few returned to England at all; and that as these returned with large fortunes—rarely or never honestly acquired—an impression soon got abroad that India was an *el Dorado* and that pagodas and rupees were to be had for the mere stooping to pick them up, which was a sad mistake.

There was one period, antecedent to Clive's second administration, at which occasionally enormous fortunes were accumulated—dishonestly of course—in a few years, by adventurers who, without any preliminary training or the possession of any necessary qualifications, were sent out ostensibly in the Company's service to grow rich in the least possible time, and to render no service to anyone but themselves. The reign of these cormorants was but short. Clive soon introduced a new state of things; but as he knocked down the old rotten system and did not build up a sound new one in its place, he scarcely mended the matter. At a later period, large fortunes were occasionally amassed after many years of struggling toil and wearing deprivation, but even then not by honest means. The civilians were allowed to trade, but this source of profit was scanty. Shore complained, soon after his arrival in India, that such strict limits had been assigned to the commercial speculations of the Government servants that the privilege was of little value. It is not long, however, before the readers of his life are let into the secret history of the accumulation of these large fortunes, which were once supposed to be an unfailing characteristic of a "Nabob." In one mission to Dacca, he tells us, he might have made £100,000 had he not been burthened with scruples. At a subsequent period, we are told that the Nabob of Lucknow offered him five lakhs of rupees and 8,000 gold mohurs. He took nothing but a picture. Few men were thus scrupulous.

As regards the general prospects of the European adventurer, we hesitate not to say that they were far less cheering than they are at the present time. The gloomy side of the picture has not been exposed to view; but if the whole truth were to be told, how much of the wretchedness and desolation of friendless exile would be set down in the chronicle—how many sad tales of homeless wants and discousolate sorrow and sickness, unrelieved by one gleam of kindness and comfort, would be told. There was, in those days, much more to wrestle against at the outset—much more to try, perhaps to break, the strongest spirit. They who triumphed, triumphed not in vain; but how many were beaten down. When Mr. Shore arrived in India as a writer in 1769, his salary was eight rupees a month; and this, too, in the Secret and Political Department. When Sir Thomas Munro arrived in India as a Cadet in 1780, his pay was five pagodas a month with free quarters or ten pagodas without. Says Lord Teignmouth, in his life of his father:—His annual salary was 96 current rupees, whilst he paid 125 Arcot rupees, or nearly double the above sum, for a miserable, close, and unwholesome dwelling."

Wrote Mr. Munro, soon after his arrival:—"Cadets here are allowed either five pagodas per month and free purnbtors or ten pagodas per month and find their own lodging. All the cadets follow the first way. Of the five pagodas, I pay two to a Dubash, one to the servants of the mess, and one for hair-dressing and washing, so that I have one pagoda per month to feed and clothe me."

Fortunate young man! Mr. Shore, it would appear, spent nearly double his pay on house-rent. We do not know the extent to which he was enabled to enrich himself by trade; but the in-comings from this source must have been extremely moderate.

(To be continued.)

COMPANIES' PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of Shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. M. Bhoomin, Chairman of the Board of Directors presiding.

The Directors' report submitted to the Shareholders stated the following among other things:—

"The net profit for the year is Government Rs. 2,33,059-4-10. This, with the balance of Government Rs. 4,181-8-9 carried over from the profits of the previous year, makes a total of Government Rs. 2,37,247-13-7. Of this amount Government Rs. 28,000 were paid in April last as an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of Government Rs. 40 per share, and there now remain Government Rs. 2,09,247-13-7 which your Directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 60 per share, making a total dividend for the year of Government Rs. 100 per share Rs. 42,000. to be carried to reserve fund Rs. 1,50,000. as bonus to certain of the Company's employes Rs. 5,330. balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account. Rs. 11,917: Total, Rs. 2,09,247. It will be seen from the annexed accounts that the Ledger values of both the new and old machinery were on 30th June last further written down as usual by 5 per cent. for the year under report. In order fully to maintain the efficiency of the Card Department, the Directors deemed it advisable to sanction the purchase of 4 new cards, at a cost of Govt. Rs. 8,451-13-7. These having arrived in July last, were erected in due course, and are working quite satisfactorily. The Directors, in order more fully to meet the demand for the Company's cloth, have also sanctioned the purchase of 15 new Looms, at a cost of Govt. Rs. 3,600. The machinery, buildings, yarn, cloth, and stores of all descriptions are now insured for Gov. Rs. 13,03,800, and the present cotton stock is also fully insured. The Company's profits are likewise insured at Lloyds as heretofore for the sum of £ 15,000=Govt. Rs. 2,25,000. which sum is intended to cover two years' profits, thus insuring to the Shareholders their dividends during the time of the re-building and re-fitting of the Mill, in the event of its suffering from the disaster of fire. Owing to the death of Mr. Narayan Lakshuman Gorakshakar one of the Auditors appointed at the last statutory meeting Mr. Balji Pandurang Navalkar was appointed in his place in May last which appointment you are now asked to confirm. It is with feeling of deep regret that your Directors have to record the death, on 11th June last, of Mr. Ranchandra Lakshuman, who performed the duties of Mill and Office Manager, and who was the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent's Attorney at Hyderabad. He served the Company since its establishment, and his ready assistance in raising it to its present prosperous condition was invaluable. Your Directors have now under consideration what substantial recognition should be granted to his family in respect of his long and faithful services. The retiring Director on the present occasion is Mr. J. E. Martin who is, however, eligible for re-election.

Resolutions in terms of the above report were passed and Mr. A. H. Moodliar was elected a Director in place of Mr. J. E. Martin, retired.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

The 21st ordinary General Meeting of the above Company, convened yesterday, was adjourned to Monday next for want of a quorum.

A singular discovery has been made at Coggeshall, Essex, where water was so scarce recently that it sold at 3d. per pail. In taking up the floor of the Baptist chapel for repairs, a well of pure water was found. It is surmised the chapel was built on the site of some old cottages, and this was the well which supplied them with water.

PARTITION DAY AT DACCA.

Mahomedan Rejoicing.

The first Anniversary of the Provincial Mahomedan Association of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Partition Day on the 16th instant was celebrated at Dacca, as a day of rejoicing, by the Mahomedan Community and throughout the New Province by the Mahomedans, and at all places where Mahomedan Associations are founded in alliance with and affiliated to this Association. Partition Day was celebrated in a special manner.

At a public meeting held in the afternoon the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khajeh Salimolla, C.S.I., Nawab of Dacca, (in the chair), delivered the following speech:—

Friends and fellow countrymen,—The honour you have done me to preside over this great assembly is one for which I express my sincerest gratitude, yet when I think of it I feel how much I would have preferred your choice had fallen on some one more capable than myself to do justice to the position you have done me the honour to place me in. The object of our meeting here just now is one that I with you all have so much at heart that I feel as if I were a partizan and therefore may fail in guiding your deliberation with that impartiality which is necessary in one who takes the chair at a public meeting of this character, but gentlemen, I will do my best to fulfil the trust reposed in me by you. The Memorial which will be read to you has been translated into Urdu and Bengalee and freely circulated throughout the length and breadth of this our New Province, but it is incumbent on me to supplement it as briefly as possible by laying before you a few matters which deserve your consideration just now. The creation of the New Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, while it has created in us the greatest enthusiasm, has led—through the foolish, I would almost say criminal, interposition of a few Bengalee Hindus from Calcutta—to a sort of schism between ourselves and our Hindu fellow countrymen of this province. But according to the principles and tenets of our faith, we know that God fulfils himself in many ways and out of this transient difference between us, great benefits and advantages will arise in the not far distant future, and our Hindu fellow countrymen will come to appreciate with us the advantages—educational, social and political—that will accrue to Eastern Bengal and Assam by the creation of our New Province. These advantages we have briefly enumerated in the Memorial now to be submitted for adoption by you, but I feel I shall not be true to my trust if I do not most emphatically once again declare from this platform that if we had been let alone by these agitator from Calcutta, our Hindu friends here would—with the sweet reasonableness which is the characteristic of the Hindu—long ago have come in to line with us and accepted the great gift bestowed on us by the benign Government of Lord Curson; and I have no hesitation in saying that if these gentlemen will only leave us alone and allow us to manage our own affairs, the peace and tranquility which once prevailed here between the two communities will soon be restored. Gentlemen, I cannot allow this occasion to pess without publicly reiterating once again our most sincere regret at the enforced resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller! For though we shall be second to none in our allegiance, loyalty, and service to his distinguished successor the Hon'ble Mr. Hare, whom, I trust, we will in no distant date, have the pleasure and satisfaction to hail as Sir Lancelot, Hare, yet in Sir Bampfylde Fuller we have lost one to whom, without question, can be applied the characteristic portrait drawn of the great Lords Lawrence—one of the most distinguished Governor-Generals of this country—namely, "That he possessed the cool, deliberate courage of the responsible Ruler who is determined to shut his eyes to nothing to explore all the ramification of the danger, to realise to himself and to take care that others should realise also, so far as it is necessary for them to do so the full magnitude of the stake at issue, and then having counted the cost beforehand and having recognised the possibility or even the probability of failure, sits down determined by every means in his power to make the probable improbable and the possible impossible. It is the prerogative of such a man and only of such a man to look ahead, to take a statesmanlike view and, careless of what others may say or think of him, looking for neither praise nor blame, with dogged determination to do the right when ever comes of it and to fall if needs be at his post." Such was the courage and honesty of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, and it was quite natural for us on his resignation, seeing the loud huzzas raised at his downfall by the Bengalee Hindus of Calcutta, and echoed by—to use the language of a distinguished Journalist—"Those who are either incapable of intelligently appreciating the significance of facts or who are capable of malignantly misrepresenting the motives of men, are of their own personal or political ends", we and particularly our illiterate brethren began to fear that the agitators had succeeded in inducing our benign Rulers to change their policy hitherto followed and so recently accentuated by Sir Bamfylde Fuller, towards us, that we began to think that agitation pays. But I was determined that our agitation and the demonstration of our wishes should not be of the kind which had given a temporary triumph to our opponents; we resolved to be sober and temperate, fully relying on the authorities; we thereupon called a couple of public meetings, at one we emphatically recorded our protest against the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, and, at the other, we passed a series of resolutions praying Government that, in order to allay the anxiety of the Mahomedans, they would be pleased to declare what is to be the policy of Government with regard to the Mahomedan Community; whether the policy laid down in G. O. No. 1 will be adopted and carried out and the interest of the Mahomedans in general be maintained in the spirit of Circular. And while submitting these resolutions to the Government of India, we at the same time joined the Lucknow Conference in the matter of the address to His Excellency the Viceroy from the Mahomedan noblemen and gentlemen of all India. I had hoped that this address would have urged for a definite policy to be enunciated by His Excellency and particularly as regards the growing unrest on the question of the Partition of Bengal, but it was deemed advisable not to put anything contentious in the address, and, disappointed as we were at this, we cannot adequately express our joy and satisfaction at His Excellency's spontaneously going out of his way to lay down a policy of sympathy and encouragement, while His Lordship's reference to our New Province that "Its future is assured" was far beyond our expectations and hopes; and we have truly to be thankful to His Lordship for this expression of assurance which has calmed and allayed the dismay and consternation which had overcrowded us. Gentlemen, these happy expression of His Excellency the Viceroy have been understood perhaps better our opponents than by some of us. For if we can judge by comments of the Bengalee Press—how anxious it was to know what the address would contain and what would be the reply—all that it has now to say is to minimise the beneficent of His Excellency's reply and to belittle it as doing nothing more than what the Congress party had hitherto contended for, and of course some of young and inexperienced men have rushed into print and taking their cue from these comments have gone so far as to speak disparagingly of the result of the Deputation and some even with disappointment; but gentleman, these kindly expressions of sympthy and encouragement were not mere idle words they are already bearing fruit as can be seen by the orders of the Hon'ble Mr Hare on the Police Administration Report of our New Province just published in the *Government Gazette*; and to those who are trying to persuade us that we have nothing to gain by supporting the maintenance of the New Province this resolution of our new Ruler may be pointed [redacted] the unity of the Mahomedans in the province [redacted] established appointments in the Governm[redacted]ice in proportion to our numbers [redacted] given to us, and our educated youths need no longer play with "The shuttle of sedition" to secure their means of getting on in life.

And now I come to the Memorial which will be submitted to you for adoption. It may be said that since we are so satisfied with the spontaneous expressions of His Excellency the Viceroy of the future of the province being assured, why then are we taking all this trouble to memorialise the Secretary of State? But our action and conduct in doing so is perfectly consistent with our entire faith in the Noble Earl of Minto and the Government of India. We believe quite as sincerely as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the Right Hon'ble John Morley being "Honest John", but believing so, we find that in the absence of any one—save one or two of our good European friends who have served this country during the best years of their lives—"Honest John" has been imposed upon and led away by the fervent rhetoric of the Hindu to believe that these Europeans who ruled over us are all mercenary, selfish, narrow-minded and interested class, and the reforewhatever may emanate from the Government of India is likely to be deemed by "Honest John", as coming from a selfish and self-interested bureacracy, that it is necessary that Government should be supported by a Memorial such as ours to show Mr. John Morley the advantages we have derived and expect to derive from the maintenance of the existing constitution of the New Province, and any change in it will cause the slumbering embers of discontent and demoralisation to be revived; for on any modification being made the Calcutta Bengalees will be encouraged by the members of the so-called India party in the House of Commons to continue their agitation of clamour, boycotting, picketting and abuse. While on this point, I can not but notice the cowardly advice given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale; he is reported to have stated to arepresentative of a Mahratta Newspaper at an interview that "It is not true that the Partition of Bengal is a settled fact and that it cannot be undone. The Bengalees must agitate in a statesmanlike and responsible manner. The Boers have got self-government by fighting manfully. The Irish will get self government within a year or so, we must keep their examples before our eyes, everything will be easy if we imitate their ways." What is the teaching of the lesson to be drawn from this the advice of the reputed most moderate and thoughtful of the Congress party? No one need be blinded by the empty words of agitating in a statesmanlike and responsible manner. The Bengalees are told by this, the most trusted after Surendranath Banerjee and Tilak of their leaders, to go and rebel against the British as the Boers did, they are urged to keep this example before their eyes and to imitate their ways. I denounce this language in the strongest terms I can, and I urge you brethren to shun such advice as you do poison. I thank you for so patiently hearing me, and now I call upon Mr. Hemayeaddin to read the Memorial to you.

The Nawab of Dacca's Speech was as under:—Friends and fellow countrymen,—It now devolves on me to address you a few words on this the first birth day of our Provincial Mahomedan Association and of our New Province. But before I do so, let me thank you for appointing me again to preside over your deliberation this evening. This honour you conferred on me when we started this Association, and I only wish your choice had fallen on one more worthy than myself; and now let me thank you most heartily for your presence here. Many of you have come as delegates from a long distance, and I need not tell you how pleased I am to see you all here. It shows that we are all prepared to make a sacrifice of our own personal convenience and comfort for the sake of the cause we have at heart. My dear friends, this if, as I told you, the celebration of two birthdays amongst us. The first birthdays of our children are always looked up to by us with great joy any satisfaction, not because the child has achieved anything which can forecast its future, but because it has passed through the most difficult period of its existence. In the same way we have great reason for rejoicing, that through the blessings of Providence our Association and our New Province have passed through the first harassing troubles of their infancy, and indeed those who have worked on the committee of your Association for the past twelve months, know what difficulties, trials and troubles they have had to undergo and get over; and we have all indeed cause for congratulation on our achievements—humble as they are—as shown in the report now read and adopted by you. But if what we have gone through in the matter of the nurturing and rearing of our infant Association in the first year of its existence is so great, I stand aghast when I think of what must have been the troubles, trial, yea disappointment the Government of India and that of the New Province have gone through and surmounted during the past twelve months. The almost herculian efforts of the past year of Sir Bampfylde Fuller and his officers to establish an orderly and stable Government in the midst of the calumnies and misrepresentations heaped on him and his co-adjutors, to say nothing of the intrigues and veiled and secret opposition that met them, as it were, at every corner of their path, was appalling enough to weigh down the strongest of us; but these great men with a steadfastness of purpose and a stern determination to fulfil the duties entrusted to their charge, without looking to the right or to the left guided the bark of the New Province, over a rough and sullen sea, through reefs and shoals that surrounded them, so as to enable his distinguished successor to reach the haven of rest to which we have this day arrived. And I say all honour to Sir Bampfylde Fuller and his faithful and courageous officers for what we are this day witnessing. But my dear friends, what is the lesson the efforts of these—a mere handful—of earnest and unselfish men, guided by the genius of one so faithful to his trust who, regardless of the contumely heaped on him, worked through good report and bad report to achieve the one end he and they held in view, namely, to do their duty and bring us to this day which is making us so joyful! The lesson, may friends, is clear—to discharge our duty in the same way as these brave men have done. Our duty is to continue steadily in the work we have begun, increse the usefulness of our Association, give all support and encouragement to our Rulers that we are capable of giving.

One parting word of advice I wish to address you, and I cannot better do so than in the words of advice given by one of the most distinguished statesman of the age, who has, alas! just passed away; I mean Mr. Seddon the New Zealand Premier, when he told his people that they were too pleasure-loving and too addicted to avoiding the earnest and serious side of life—let us be earnest and have a regard to the serious side of life; and to this let me exhort you to abondon our present jealousies and suspicions of each other and be prepared to take trouble and to make sacrifices. Remember we are now looking on the threshold of our work. We not think that the sympathy shown by the Viceroy has ensured the safety of our New Province from the hands of the spoiler we have by our conduct and action to bring these kindly expressions of sympathy to fruition, and do not think, when we have accomplished this, our work is done. We must, after we are assured that the partition is a settled fact and that it will not be reversed or revised, work and so act in consort to advance the interest of our province and of Islam in general. In conclusion let me urge you in all your efforts to secure your political regeneration, never to forget for a moment the teachings and precepts of our all-prevailing holy "Koran" and the tenets and doctrines of our holy Prophet—these will above all lead and guide you to be true and loyal citizens, earnest and God-fearing men. I thank you for so patiently hearing me and repeat once again the pleasure it has given me to see you all here and particularly the delegates from the different districts on this interesting, and, I hope, ever, a red-letter day in the annals of our community in this province.

The following telegrams were sent from the Nawab of Dacca to the Secretary of State:—

"I am directed by the public meeting held on Partition Day to congratulate you on the 1st Anniversary of the New Province and trust that the Memorial this day adopted will receive favourable consideration of yourself and Council."

From the Nawab of Dacca to the Viceroy:—

"I am desired by the public meeting held to celebrate Partition Day to tender Your Excellency the congratulations of the Mahomedans on the first Anniversary of the New Province. The meeting has adopted a Memorial to the Secretary of State which it trusts will receive the favourable consideration of your Excellency's Government when forwarding the same."

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—One of the most striking features disclosed by the recent Government resolution on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act is that practically all the offences are the result of the representation of foreign-made goods as British. The methods employed to this end are numerous—by implication, as, for instance, the stamping foreign-made goods with portraits of the English Royal family, instructions or descriptions in English without any definite indication of the country of origin or with indications so marked as to be almost indiscernible, or easily removable, as well as by deliberate misstatement, but this last is now uncommon, for detection is almost certain. In spite of the alleged anti-British feeling amongst the natives, those who may be supposed to have the most delicate touch on the popular pulse have evidently a shrewd suspicion that British goods pay best, and are prepared to run some risk to do a bit of misrepresentation on that account. Amongthe articles thus dealt with were cement of German and Belgian origin, Chinese cigarettes, German Pilsener, and German made cutlery and tools, Belgian iron and steel, Dutch provisions, Japanese safes, German cycles, and Austrian fountain pens, all of which were made up in such a way as to incur the suspicion of the Customs authorities, who refused to admit them as they were. A consignment of soap was a bit mixed up, as it was declard to be the produce of Germany, whereas it was made in Holland, bore descriptions in Dutch, and the labels were printed in French. On the whole German good were the chief offenders, the result probably of the larger trade done with that country. The only attempts at fraud in the matter of wines were all of German origine, got up to imply that their contents were the produce of England, Fraanch, or Spain, while some cigars of dutch, Belgian, and German origin were branded and labelled in Spanish, the intention presumably being to pass them as real Havanas. There were very few alleged imitation of Trade darks, and as a rule these were amicably settled under an indemnity bond. An attempt to trade on the credulity of the native buyer was evidently nipped in the bud by the detention of 22 consignments of gold Braid which were described in Urdu and persian as real gold. The ladies were ameended, and in later cases penalties, were exacted. Offences under the Act showed a considerable falling off in Bengal and Sind, and a small increase in Bombay, Madras and Rangoon. Judging from the absence of appeals either to the Collector or a higher authority, the importers detected fully acquiesced in the decisions, and as likely as not the importations were attempted on the off chance of getting through. In dealing with these matters the Customs officials have not an easy or

BY THE WAY.

THE CULT OF THE CRESCENT.

THE courteous reception of their deputations by the Indian Viceroy has visibly gratified the Mohammedan community throughout the world. The incident itself is but the last in a long series of the Islamophil manifestations that were first made a fashionable vogue in England by Lord Palmerston's discovery that the Turk was more of a gentleman that the Russian. This synchronised with the adoption of certain social habits from Stamboul, notably the smoking of the Turkish cigarette after the Crimean War. During the "Peace with Honour" period, towards the end of the '70's other little customs from the Near East were acclimatised in the drawing-rooms or nurseries of Mayfair or Piccadilly, and the children of smart parents were drilled into substituting the salaam for the handshake. Behind all this there was working the intellectual force which, poplarised by the genius of Kinglake in "Eothen," and of Eliot Warburton in "The Crescent and the Cross," was reinforced over a large area by David Urquhart, the arch-foe of Russia, the watchdog of Palmerston, the first introducer into England of the Turkish bath. The fullest and cleverest account of this dispensation from its social side is to be seen in a novel to which the writer's comparatively recent death drew attention. "The great question" was the name by which the Anglo-Mussulman movement was known among its earlier votaries. In "Sophy" Violet Fane draws its founder, Urquhart, to the life. Before then, however, much information concerning the personalities of the subject had been conveyed to the English public by the last Lord Strangford and his widow, a daughter of Admiral Beaufort, who, by her clever conversation and graphic pen, did something to inspire "Silomo," otherwise the latest of our really ardent Turcophils, the late Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett.

A CHANGE OF CLOTHES.

The *Lancet* this week advocates a change of clothes in the evening. This need not be the exclusive luxury of the persons who dress for dinner: "The hard-worked clerk, the shopkeeper, and the working-man would all be better if they would cast off their work-a-day clothes and put on clean clothes for the evening meal after the day of toil is over. The change freshens the body, gives a gentle stimulus to the wearied hand and head, and a brighter view of things is thereby engendered. The habit is, besides, cleanly, dignified, and becoming. There can be no doubt that when a man is dressed, in his best on Sunday it adds to his cheerfulness and feeling of well-being. . . . The effect of a change of clothes after a day's toil is in some respects similar to that of a bath, mildly stimulating, bracing, dispelling the feeling of tiredness and fatigue so commonly experienced. The explanation favoured by our contemporary is that the clothes after they have been worn all day "get more or less clogged and lose temporarily their ventilating properties, so that the emanations of the body do not escape freely."

MICHAELMAS ORDINATIONS.

Two notable accessions to the ranks of the Anglican clergy have marked the Michaelmas ordinations. Mr. Robert Malcolm Gwynn, who has ordained in the Irish diocese of Clogher, is a son of Professor Gwynn, grandson of Smith O' Brien, and younger brother to Mr. Stephen Gwynn; he was recently elected Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Although alleged by the lyric poet to be "great at Divinity," very few of the Fellows of Trinity have taken Holy Orders since the disestablishment of the Irish Church. At Oxford the Rev. Newman Hall, a nephew of the famous former Nonconformist leader, and himself a Congregationalist minister of considerable distinction, was ordained to the curacy of High Wycombe. Mr. Hall has been a great traveller, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

IRISHISMS ON THE ROSSLARE ROUTE.

Travellers from Ireland by the Rosslare route are hearing some delightful "bulls" from the Irish porters, many of whom have had no experience of express trains. Astonishment, says the *Railway Magazine*, was depicted on the face of many passengers in the Rosslare boat train when a porter at the new Central station at Waterford shouted into each compartment, "This train stops nowhere at all—at all." Tarvelling in the opposite direction, a passenger with a first-class ticket, who was hurrying to catch the Killarney connexion, scrambled into a third-class coach, but the local porter observed the act, and loudly accused the unfortunate traveller of "cheating the company." It may have been a relative of this above-mentioned porter who, when the train stopped at a wayside station towards the end of the journey, as he walked down the platform, put his head in at each carriage window, and asked, "Is their anyone there for here?"

A FOUR-STORY BIRD-NEST.

Some of the American papers just to hand contain a photograph of a yellow warbler's nest with four stories, which has just been acquired by the Field Museum in Chicago. It illustrates the efforts of the warbler to avoid hatching the eggs of a cuckoo. The lowest story is lined with wool, and contains three warbler eggs and one cuckoo egg. Unwilling to accept the strange egg, the warbler roofed over the first nest with twigs, but before it could line this second nest another cuckoo egg was laid in it. Again the warbler made a roof of twigs, and again the cuckoo intruded. Four times in all the move and countermove were made, and at last the warbler seems to have abandoned the fight and the nest also.

THE UTILITY OF WASPS.

In days when the theologians worked the Argument from Design to death some sceptics asked ironically for what good purpose wasps were created. Yet the wasp does, in Spencerian phrase, "subserve a function," if it be true, as Darwin asserts, that the helleborine, a floral treasure found in at least one of the public forests near London, is fertilised "only" by wasps, and without their aid would cease to exist. This seems darkly denied by Lord Avebury in his new book on the "Life History of British Flowering Plants." So the plague of wasps that has marred the closing months of the past pleasant summer still remains most difficult to explain by any consoling reference to the theory of Final Causes.

A FAMOUS PICTURE.

"The Gleaners," one of the most famous modern pictures, was, a writer in the *Sunday Strand* recalls, exhibited at the Salon in 1857, and was, on the whole, well received by the critics. Millet says, when writing to Rousseau in 1856: "I am working like a nigger trying to make something of my painting ('The Gleaners'). I really do not know whether anything will come of all the trouble I am taking. There are days when I feel this miserable picture has no meaning at all. In any case, I shall require another month's quiet work. If only it does not turn out too bad." This simple poem of rustic life, which expresses not only the duty of charity but also the melancholy of departing day, could find no buyer until the artist, Jules Dupre, persuaded M. Binder de l'Isle-Adam that it really was a picture to be bought; accordingly 2,000 francs (£80) was paid to the artist for this work that changed hands in 1889 for £12,000, when it was hung in the Louvre. Since then, by request, it has become the property of the national.

HOOTS, MA CHERIE!

[Tartans are the rage in Paris.]

Fairest arbiter of fashion.
Belle Parisienne, I hear
That you have an ardent passion
For the tartan plaid this year.

And I sadly wonder whether
You have borrowed other things
From the bonnie land of heather,
Such as reels and Highland flings.

Does "Ce cher monsieur, votre marie,"
Wear the kilt and philibeg,
And, uncomfortably, carry
Gaelic skeans against his leg?

When you should be lightly whirling
In a valse, on polished boards,
Does the bagpipe's blatant skirling
Set you capering on swords?

Does your wayward literary
Fancy join the game and see
In the Bard of Highland Mary,
Monsieur Burns, "Le dernier cri?"

And instead of feeding gaily
On the choicest foods and wine,
Do you set your teeth and dally
Order haggis when you dine?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRETTY DANCING FROCKS.

"All the best dancing frocks I have seen this season," continues Correspondent, "have been short—that is to say, they have just cleared the ground. This is exactly as it should be, and I sincerely hope the idea will take firm root, for the trained dancing dress is an annoyance to the wearer and to everyone else. One of the most important points with regard to dancing frocks is the petticoat, or rather the petticoats! These should, in all cases, be of the same length as the skirt, and they should be most carefully made. The whole success of a dancing frock depends on the petticoats. If they are of the right length and hang correctly the most simple muslin skirt will score a success, but if the petticoats be wrong nothing can save the costume from failure. The petticoats which used to be worn for skirt dancing—when skirt dancing was so much in vogue—are just what is required for the dancing frock of to-day; plenty of flounces and as many lace frills as may be convenient, but nothing which has been 'starched' and nothing which will throw the skirt out of place. "I recently saw some exquisite dancing frocks of ivory white Indian muslin, very simply made but most beautifully cut and fitted. The skirts were arranged in 'umbrella' form, with deep flounces on the hem and many insertions of Valenciennes and Bruges laces full petticoats underneath were also of muslin, and when the wearers crossed the room the effect was most graceful and pleasing. The little white shoes peeped in and out, and at no point did the muslins actually touch the ground"

FRUIT, THE LATEST BEAUTY DIET.

Fashionable women are taking up fruit as a beauty diet with avidity. Fruit has almost ousted the regulation bacon and eggs from the up-to-date breakfast-table, the fruit luncheon is a popular institution, and canteloupe melon is served as the hors-d' œuvre. The idea of using fruit and vegetables for external application in the form of lotions made from the juices is, however, a new development. Carrots, for instance, are reported to work wonders on a muddy complexion. Rain-water in which grated carrots have been allowed to soak for an hour is applied direct to the skin. Cucumber juice possesses just enough of the bleaching properties to be most efficacious when applied to tan and sunburn. Take the outer peeling of the cucumber with just sufficient of the white to contain a little of the juice, bind strips of the peel, the soft side toward the skin around a tanned throat, or over a sunburned forehead. Leave this bandage on as long as possible, and you will prove that cucumber is a fine whitener, containing just enough arsenic to make it valuable as a cosmetic,

WATER-MELONS AND TOMATOES.

The melon is not usually regarded in the light of a cosmetic, but the juice of the pulp is said to be a sovereign cure for wrinkles. Onion juice is another beautifier, but, unfortunately, its smell makes it difficult to use. A lemon or sliced tomato will whiten and soften the skin—a useful hint this, considering the condition of the average woman's arm and elbow after the reign of the short sleeve. The arm should be bathed in lemon juice, and the vegetable oil from the peel rubbed well into the skin. Lemon with milk makes a delightful toilette preparation for the neck and throat. Even the homely potato, pared and grated in cold water, will do much to remove the ugly red mark left on the neck by the ridge of a tight collar.

THE WEATHER.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from Simla:—

Pressure risen south Peninsula and Ceylon and an area of low pressure is now off the south Konkan coast but there is no evidence of a definite depression.

A late message says:—

"The area of low pressure is moving northward and is now off the South Konkan Coast. It may be giving disturbed and squally weather at a considerable distance from the coast. Hoist cautionary signal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The area of low pressure off the West Coast has moved northwards and the winds on the Gujarat Coast are slightly stronger.

The pressure has again fallen over the Andaman Islands and shallow depression appeared in their neighbourhood.

In Burma a few light falls of rain occurred and cloud increased slightly in the interior, but on the Coast the skies are still clear.

The temperature remains normal or in slight excess.

In Deltaic Bengal two stations report light rain and cloud has decreased and the skies are now being clear or lightly overcast over nearly the whole of the north-east of India and Orissa.

There has been further decrease in humidity in Chota Nagpur and Behar and the temperature everywhere is approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, the skies are cloudless and the temperature nearly normal.

In the Frontier Province, light local rain has fallen and cloud appeared in Baluchistan, the Frontier Province and West Punjab, while the skies are still lightly clouded in parts of Kashmir.

The temperature has not changed much and is generally normal or in excess, while the air has become drier in Gujarat.

In the Coast Districts, from Calicut to Madras, light to moderate and general rain has fallen on the South Konkan Coast and light local rain; while in Hyderabad one station reports a light fall. Cuddalore had 1 1/2 inches; Pamban 2; and Calicut 1 inch.

Cloud has decreased slightly and the skies are now clear or lightly overcast in the Peninsula, except in the south where it is still moderately to heavily overcast.

The air has become drier in Bombay and the Deccan, and the temperature remains in defect in the South-eastern Districts of Madras, but normal or in excess over the rest of the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is probable in the south of India and local rain in the Konkan Coast and some rain in Burma and the north-east of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND OCTOBER 1906.

Amritsar.—Bright; no sign of rain. Wheat and rape seed sowings going on. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rape-seed doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright; no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright; no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Cotton picking commenced and crop excellent.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton healthy.

Khamgaon.—Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for Rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Cotton in low grounds doing well, but poor on high land and ready for picking in some places.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Dew fall insufficient. Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhavnagar.—Bright; no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY,

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON SATURDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 9° in defect at Nagapatam, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, and 5° to 7° in excess at Ratnagiri, Verawal, Surat, Ahmedabad and Karachi; minimum 5° in defect at Hoshangabad and Nagpur, and 8° in excess at Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Deesa and the lowest 58° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy to the south of latitude 16°.

Rain.—Only 11 stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 1·24" at Calicut.

Weather on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Calicut is slightly unsettled. Local rain is likely to the south of latitude 16°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE treatment accorded to bluejackets when on shore in uniform by hotel keepers and proprietors of places of amusement is the subject of much discussion in the United States at the present time. The matter is one of interest to us on this side, although by our laws certain of the grievances complained of in America have been removed here. The trouble arose over the treatment of some of the bluejackets of the U. S. Atlantic fleet by the police and citizens of Portland, Maine. A report was received by the Secretary of the Navy from Rear-Admiral Evans commanding the fleet, in which he complained of the brutal treatment of his men by the police and of the discrimination shown against them in places of public amusement and entertainment. As a result, the Secretary of the Navy directed Admiral Evans not to take any of his vessels to Portland unless it was "for the convenience of the fleet only"; he has also decided to recommend to Congress the enactment of a law making it a crime for the keeper of a public inn, management of a public place of amusement, or any public servant to discriminate against the uniform of the naval and military services.

Admiral Evans, in his report, states that bluejackets, perfectly sober and going in the direction of the wharf at which were the ship's boats were clubbed and kicked and knocked down by the police, and he adds, "nothing but commendation can be said of these bluejackets for their moderation in submitting to the indignities without creating trouble, for they outnumbered the police, and without a doubt, they could have taken them in charge." The Admiral also refers to the fact that blue-jackets were refused admission to a skating-rink and other places of amusement "on the ground that they were dressed in seamen's uniform." No explanation of the matter is given, although the Mayor of Portland expressed his regret at the occurrences, and promised that if the ships came back they should be properly treated. However, the captain of the *Iowa*, in commenting on the matter, said that while the British Vice-Consul at Portland opened the Seamen's Institute to them, and gave them an entertainment, the general feeling of unfriendliness was so evident that he did not think the men would have a good time. "This unfriendliness seemed to be solely because they were United States sailors in uniform."

While it is true that we have sometimes known of similar incidents in England and only recently a bluejacket was refused refreshment at a restaurant in Piccadilly because he was in uniform, nothing quite so gross as the treatment of the American seaman at Portland has happened here. On the contrary, it is more than probable that as a rule bluejackets and policemen would side with one another in a row, while certainly in many places of entertainment the sailor, if not the soldier, is treated to a hospitality not often to his benefit. The American newspaper writers appear to be divided in their opinion as to the cause of this apparent dislike to the naval uniform. One writer protest that the wearing by street cleaners, bootblacks and others engaged in menial occupations of a uniform resembling that of the Navy has brought it into discredit. He points out that no such disability attaches to the uniform of the postman, the fireman, the policeman, or even the soldier, and asserts that if the naval costume is not treated with respect, it is because it has been disgraced by the many outsiders who wear it. He asks, therefore, for a similar enactment to that passed a few years ago in this country, which makes it a crime to bring Army and Navy uniforms into ridicule by utilising them for advertising purposes, wearing them at fancy dress balls, or using them for theatrical performances other than those held in licensed places.

In January last we celebrated the half centenary of the institution of the Victoria Cross, and something more than three weeks ago the fifty-second anniversary of the battle of the Alma, whichlreally caused that honourable distinction to be established. Its object was to reward individual officers and men who did signal acts of valour or devotion to their country in the presence of the enemy. A correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, throws some light upon the origin of the coveted decoration. His information is unimpeachable, and he tells us how the purpose came to be submitted to the late Queen, The Duke of Newcastle, who was then Secretary of State for War, had to consider how he should properly reward officers and men after the battle of the Alma. The French had their Legion of Honour, which might be worn by anyone, however exalted or humble his rank, and it appeared to the Duke that we also should have a decoration which every soldier, from the field-marshal to the youngest drummer boy, would be equally able to win and equally proud to wear. He, therefore, suggested the matter to Queen Victoria, and being approved, it was embodied in the remarkable memorandum prepared by Prince Albert, and just before he gave up the seals of office the Duke obtained the Queen's premission to make the announcement in the House of Lords.

The qualification to receive the Cross is laid down in the Royal Warrant of April 23, 1881, as "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy." As everyone is aware, the Cross has been awarded on almost numberless occasions for acts of valour in the succour of wounded comrades, but there have been those who have argued that the qualification "against the enemy" should rule the matter. It is also contended that a deviation has almost insensibly taken place in the standard of bravery and that there have been occasions which would have justified the award in which great moral courage and coolness have been displayed in positions of danger where personal pluck has not been in question at all. There seems also to have been set up a distinction as to the rank of the officer to whom the award is made, which is also contrary to the spirit of the original order. Thus, it is known that General French recommended Sir Ian Hamilton for the Victoria Cross for his conduct in our late war, but it was not granted because it was considered unwise to grant this decoration for a personal act of bravery to so senior an officer, and it is believed that the same line of argument was taken in the case of Colonel Younghusband, who commanded a Yeomanry regiment, and some other officers. It seems timely to suggest that these subjects should receive official consideration, and we make no excuse for making the suggestion in reference to a letter upon the origin of the Victoria Cross.

Some considerable surprise has been expressed, in view of the appointment of a colonel to the command of the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth, that the position of Staff Officer of Garrison Artillery is being abolished. This measure, no doubt, has reference to the new view which is taken by the authorities of this branch of the Forces. Nevertheless, there seems to be no justification for such a decision. The officer commanding has to deal with a great volume of detailed work in relation to the large force which is under his orders while the theory is that a superior officer should do work appropriate to his rank, and not be immersed in a mass of detail which may prevent him from concentrating his attention upon his proper duties. Yet, apparently, it is intended that the colonel shall do all the work, which is inconsistent if staff officers are allowed to brigadiers commanding four units, while the officer commanding the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth had sixteen units under his charge, and it is the less justifiable when we remember that his subordinate lieutenant-colonels commanding artillery brigades are each allowed an adjutant. We are afraid this is another example of cheeseparing which is manifested in so many directions at the present time.

Attention has been drawn by a correspondent who has been looking into the cost to the State of individual officers and men to certain figures in the Army Estimates. He points out that although the number of officers has fallen off in the present year as compared with the last, both on the effective and non-effective lists, to the number of something more than 200, the average cost per head has risen by about £14. A similar decline in numbers and rise in cost is shown in the case of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The attention of the authorities may well be drawn to this fact, and our correspondent suggests that the more the Army is cut down the greater will be the individual cost of officers and men. This is, of course, true, and because we put down 20,000 men we shall not save their cost, as based upon the establishment before the reduction takes place. We are asked to exlain some rather confusing figures touching this matter in Appendix 18 of the Army Estimates, but must confess we are unable to do so. The way in which these figures are made up leaves a good deal to desire upon the point of perspicuity, and may well baffle the inquirer. We are told that there are this year 6,850 officers, effective and non-effective, and that including pay and extra pay, servant, mess, and outfit allowances, transport, lodging, fuel and light, forage and colonial allowances, together with the cost of medical attendance, chaplains, educational establishments, &c., the average cost per head of these officers is £484 14s. 9d. If they are on the effective list the average is stated to be £330 4s. 5d., and if on the non-effective list £154 10s. 4d. Now, our correspondent, who discovers a simillar disparity in the case of the men, wishes to know how the average cost per head can possibly exceed the cost per head of either class of officers, effective and non-effective. Perhaps the facts may bear some different interpretation, but on the face of the figures the meaning is not at all clear. The largest figure appears to be the actual average, and we think the fact must be that the effective officer costs proportionately more and the non-effective officer proportionately less. Perhaps someone can explain this singualr inconsistency apparent in the figures. If one officer costs £100 and another costs £30 the average cost of each would be £70, but our correspondent says that the official way of reckoning would make it £130.

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(Sd.) SHAIKH MAHOMEDBHAI AMIL.

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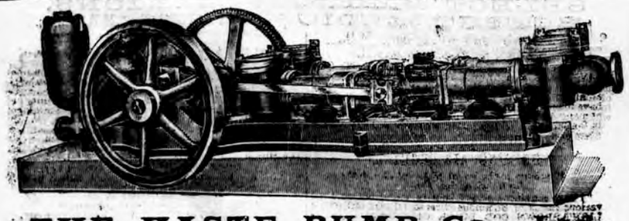

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